The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,910—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25. 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

Those Up country Rates include Postage Rates.
Sindh Dâk ..... As. 4.
Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 14 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2 ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 1,983 Tons, on THURSDAY, 26th August, 1880, at 5 P.M., calling at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypo e at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolimo, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st August, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on SATURDAY, 28th August, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on FRIDAY, 24th September. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N. B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th August 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each Month, and on the 16th

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 230	Including Wine	Rs. 180	Without food.	Rs. 40	
Suez	360		220		90	
Port Said	380		240		90	
Messina	500		340		140	
Naples	500		340		140	
Leghorn	500		340		140	
Genoa	500		340		140	
Marseilles	530		360		140	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
——— to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company carry a Surgeon and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 25th August 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	about 28th Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	,, 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin	ditto
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	ditto
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	F. Collin	ditto

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For full particulars of information and any further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }
Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3390	400	26th Aug.	
S. S. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	3172	400	28th Aug.	
S. S. SIDONIAN	Blyth	1235	303	To follow.	
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2215	424	,,	,,
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	,,	,,
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	,,	,,
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	,,	,,

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.
Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
,,	Liverpool	Rs 600
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 500
,, ,,	Naples	,, 450

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.
N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.
There are weekly sailings from either place.

OUR BOYS COMPANY,

Proprietors : Messrs. Norville & Crofton,
AT POONA,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, 21st AUGUST.

Stage Manager .....Geo. Croffon.
Business Manager .....Geo. Norville.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
TANJORE	2253	450	G. Servecor	28th Aug.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Jdmond	11th ,,
(a) KAISAR-I-HIND	4 23	700	R. Methven	18th ,,
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Habet	18th ,,
(a) POONA	3139	550	H. W. Ichell	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.E.	Captains.	1880.
NIZAM	2735	450	G. W. Brady	27th Aug.
INDUS	3482	600	S. D. Shallard	16th Sept.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th August 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March 1880.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 2 per vial.
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in connection with our British and American Corresponding Firms.
P. & C. R. MURRAY.
Bombay, 23rd August 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August at 5 p. m., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August at 4-30 p. m , for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Audited Accounts made up to 3 th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Mill at Broach, on SATURDAY, the 28th August, at 5-30 p. m., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and pass the Accounts made up to 30th June 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to 28th August, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Broach, 5th August 1880.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, on the 26th instant, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June 1880.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Forbes Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1880, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor.
5th. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.
By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
URVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SECOND HAND TYPE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of FOUNTS of SECOND HAND TYPE now forming the newspaper type of the Bombay Gazette. The founts consist of the following approximate quantities :—

Long Primer	about	1,000 lbs.
Bourgeois	,,	2,000 ,,
Brevier	,,	1,000 ,,
Minion	,,	1,500 ,,
Nonpareil	,,	1,000 ,,

Head Rules, Column Rules, Fancy Rules, Dashes, Half Rules, Quarter Rules, Steamer and Ship Blocks, &c., &c.
The above types will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Delivery will be made some time about the end of August, soon after the arrival of the P. & O. S.S. Kashgar, bringing NEW TYPE for the Bombay Gazette Daily, the Overland Summary and the Weekly Budget.
The Long Primer, Bourgeois, Minion and Nonpareil founts are in fairly good condition. The Brevier is old. Apply to
THE MANAGER,
Bombay Gazette, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK,
BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.
SERMON.
By the
REV. J. M. DOUGLAS, OF INDORE,
in the
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

THE MANNHEIMER INSURANCE COMPANY, IN MANNHEIM.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to issue POLICIES on MARINE INSURANCE on favourable terms.
SIGG-SULZER & Co., Agents.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY AGENCY of the above Company is THIS DAY REMOVED to SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
F. BOZZONI, Agent.

NOTICE,
TO OFFICERS GOING on FIELD SERVICE.

Camp Tables.
Camp Chairs.
Camp Cots.
Camp Stools.
Saddle Bags.
Chargels, or Water-Bags.
Sam. Brown Belts.

All the above can now be had of
W. C. BERRIE,
Erskine Terrace and Dunsterville, Buildings,
Kurrachee, 16th August 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of 5,637 MAUNDS OF GHEE.

TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY, on THURSDAY, at 1 p.m., the 26th instant.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.
H. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 23rd August 1880.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of about 266 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the Tanna Water Works.
Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.
No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.
Tanna, 25th August 1880.

PROF. O. P. BROWN'S STANDARD HERBAL REMEDIES.

A FRESH SUPPLY of these Valuable Remedies is always kept in stock by the Undersigned.

BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM	—A never failing internal remedy for all complaints of lungs and chest	Cash Rs. 2 12
Do. HERBAL OINTMENT	—An external preparation of immense capability in removing all pains and weakness of the chest or lungs and curing all sorts of skin diseases	per pot 0 12 & 1 12
Do. WOODLAND BALM	—Gives moisture, warmth and action to the dried up capillaries and produces a fine crop of hair upon bald heads	per bottle 2 0
Do. RESTORATIVE ASSIMILANT	—A positive cure for Epilepsy, Fits, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and every form of Debility	Rs. 2 12
Do. RENOVATING PILLS	—Keep the bowels in Natural motion, and cleanse the system from all impurities	Rs. 0 12 & 1 12
Do. LIVER INVIGORATOR	—A purely vegetable compound for all diseases of the Liver	per bottle 2 12
Do. BLOOD PURIFIER	—Is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it	per bottle 2 12
Do. MALE FERN VERMIFUGE	—Warranted to eradicate every species of worms	Rs. 2 0
Do. CATTARI CURE	is the only known remedy that will certainly and effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease	Rs. 2 12
Do. COMPLETE HERBALIST	should be read by all who wish to enjoy good health	per copy 3 4

B. S. MADON & CO.,
APPOINTED AGENTS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported Extracts. They are free from mustiness, and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2 8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3 0
EXTRACT of BEEF (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan), bottle containing 2 oz.	,, 1 4
Quarter-pound Jars	,, 2 8
Half ,, ,,	,, 4 12
One ,, ,,	,, 9 4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

A CHOICE invoice of these has been received from the celebrated and exclusive house of
L. EECKELAERS,
BRUSSELS,
Who furnish most of the boudoirs of European Royalty. They are made with purely vegetable oils, and we are able to present them under a very large concession in terms, obtained by special arrangement from the manufacturers

SAVONS DE LUXE.

Au Bouquet de Violettes	Box of 3 Tablets		Rs.	1 12
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	,,	1 12
Rondé Printanière	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A l'Opoponax	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
Au Lait d'Amandes	Do.	do.	,,	1 8
A la Violette	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
A l'Heliotrope	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Des Graces	Do.	do.	,,	1 4
Amandine	Do.	do.	,,	1 0
Au Musc Tonquin	Do. 24	do.	,,	5 0

SAVONS SURFINS.

Savonnerie Hygienique,	Box of 3 Tablets		Rs.	0 12
Do. do.	do. 12	do.	,,	2 8
Orangine	do.	do.	,,	1 8
Glycerine	do.	do.	,,	4 0
Windsor	do.	do.	,,	2 8
Do.	do. 3	do.	,,	0 12
Glycerine, Honey, & Almond	36	do.	,,	5 0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Bengal built BUGGY, high wheels, suitable for a big horse. No repairs likely to be required for years. Price Rs. 200. Apply at the FORT COACH FACTORY, MODY BAY.

HAMILTON'S.—I have stayed at this Hotel with my wife for ten days. We have found it most comfortable in every way, in fact it resembles in comfort more an English than an Indian Hotel.—F. H. S. MURPHY, Surg. A. I. M. D. August 3rd, 1880.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, CALCUTTA, Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE, Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

MONSIEUR LACATON'S FRENCH RESTAURANT is now OPENED. Breakfast, Re. 1 ; Tiffin, Re. 1 ; Dinner, Rs. 2. TEMPLE BAR.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Carnatic Street.—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished Rooms, with south verandah, or Flats without Board.

BUNGALOW TO LET, on Malabar Hill, from 30th instant, for a month or six weeks. Rent Rs. 100. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—This Institute has just received 11 volumes of the latest edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

John Roberts & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 4 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-0. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHARMACISTS & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
The Pharmacy Departments are under the sole supervision of
thoroughly qualified and experienced English Chemists.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & SURGICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.
See Treacher and Company's Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations,
MEDICINE CHESTS, MAHOGANY, OAK & LEATHER.
In great variety, and all of the most useful patterns,
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS & CHEMICALS.
Cameras, Lenses, Baths, Dishes, Plates, Papers, Gold, Silver, Collodions, &c.
FARINACEOUS & DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
Mellin's, Savory's and Nestle's Foods, Entire Wheat Flour, Corn Flour, Arrowroots, &c.
PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
European, American and Asiatic, for domestic and veterinary use.
PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES.
Scents, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Mirrors, &c.
FROM OPTICIANS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE.
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Preservers, Binoculars, Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c.
SCIENTIFIC & PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Barometers, Hydrometers, Hygrometers, Lactometers, Pluviometers, Thermometers, &c.
DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
Bows, Dividers, Scales, Stencils, Levels, Compasses, Tapes, Chains, &c.
STATIONERY & OFFICE REQUISITES.
Diaries, Papers, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Scales, Blotting Pads, &c.
HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
Filters, Baths, Lamps, Churns, Brushes, Enamelled Iron Ware, &c.
BAGS, TRUNKS, & PORTMANTEAUX.
Gladstone, Courier and Hand Bags, Overland Trunks, Solid Leather Portmanteaux.
HATS & HELMETS.
Hard and Soft Felt Hats, Regulation and other Helmets, &c.
OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
From the most renowned European Houses.
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Sole Proprietors and Shippers of the justly celebrated
"Heart Labelled Brandy" and "Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky."
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.
Soda, Potash, Lithia, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, Raspberryade.
AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.
Caps, Cases, Cartridges, Bullets, Wads and Apparatus.
GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
Archery, Badminton, Billiard, Cricket, Fencing, Fishing,
Football, Golf, Rackets, Lawn Tennis, Playing Cards, Chess, Draughts, &c.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS AND REQUISITES.
Oil and Water Colours, Brushes, Papers, Blocks, Pencils, Canvas, &c.
TOBACCONIST'S AND SMOKER'S SUNDRIES.
Manillas, Trichies, Tobaccos, Pipes, Cigarettes, Chek-Maks, Pouches, Cases, &c.
GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE.
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea and Toilet Services.
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Pocket, Bowie and Table Knives, Steels, Razors, Scissors,
Spoons, Forks, Dishes, Coffee and Tea Services, Claret Jugs, &c.
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.
Rings, Pins, Necklets, Lockets, Eardrops, Bracelets, Cups, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR READERS.

TO REDUCE a LARGE STOCK of BOOKS now on hand, the Undersigned begs to offer them at the following MUCH REDUCED RATES :—

For Purchase of Rs. 10 and upwards Discount of 15 per cent.
Ditto ,, 20 ,, ,, 20 per cent.

☞ Intending Purchasers should not loose this opportunity.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

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THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Dumpy Levels.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Levelling Staves.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Pocket Sextants.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Optical Squares.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Clinometers.	Do. Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Spirit Levels.	T Squares.	Cartoon Papers.
Pocket Levels.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Pantographs.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Cases of Instruments.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper.
Pocket Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
Rail Sets.	Drawing Boards	
Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.	Camel Hair Pencils.	Mahl Sticks.
Moist do. in pans.	Siberian do.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Slow drying do. in tubes.	Sable do.	Palette Knives.
Oil Colours in tubes.	Hog Hair Tools or Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.	Sable ditto.	Bristol Boards.
Moist ditto.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Oil Colour Boxes.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing Pencils.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Crayons.
	Do. Millboards.	Gold and Silver Shells.
		Gold Leaf.

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*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

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ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15	0	15	8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Gall.	8	9	9	0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

TROPICAL RAIN GAUGES,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR COLLECTION OF HEAVY DOWNFALLS OF RAIN,
Complete with Copper Funnel, Receiver, Glass Measure graduated to 100ths of an inch, and plain and explicit Instructions for Use.
Cash Rs. 12-8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOGS
may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0	6
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar as. 12 &	1	4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0	12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1	8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0	12

and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet 1 8

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GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,
both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.
Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24.

REUTER'S telegrams of yesterday advise no changes in the quotations for Consols and French Rentes, which remain at the abnormally high rates of 97⅞ and 119½, arising from the continued excessive ease in the Money market, and the great scarcity of favourable investments offering, to which may also be attributed the maintenance of the Indian loans at their present high level of 80⅞ and 87¼.

Indian Exchange Bank shares are generally dearer, Orientals, Mercantile, and Hongkong and Shanghai have all advanced 10s. per share, and Chartered's are unchanged at £23 per share.

In the London General Produce markets yesterday few alterations are reported; OilSeeds are somewhat firmer, whilst Wheat keeps dull, and prices send downwards. Coffee is unchanged at 92s. per cwt. for Mid.-Plantation Ceylon and 62s. per cwt. for Good Ord. Native; Cocoanut Oil is still quoted at £33-10 for Ceylon, and £38 per ton for Cochin.

The Skin sales opened yesterday with a good demand for Goats at full prices, 940,000 are being offered.

Metals were unchanged at £70 for Copper Sheets, £73 for Tiles, £13-10 for Spelter, and 6s. per lb. for Yellow Metal.

The Manchester market for Piece-Goods yesterday was firm, and Cotton in Liverpool closed strong; the day's sales amounted to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats, and a further advance of 1-16d. per lb. is reported in Americans; Mid-Uplands being now quoted at 7 2-16d. per lb. Surats, however, do not as yet share in the advance, the prices for all descriptions being unaltered. The cause of this rapid advance in the price of American Cotton is almost incomprehensible; for although stocks of Cotton in Europe are running down very rapidly, and the trade is buying freely, no unfavourable reports have reached us respecting the American Crop, which when the last mail left was expected to total fully 6 million bales, and arrivals at the sea ports were, moreover, looked for unusually early.

To-day no New York telegrams have come to hand. Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 52¼d. per oz.

EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet but steady, and rates show a partial advance of 1-32d. per rupee on our yesterday's quotations. To-day's rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8¼d.	to Is. 8 5-32 per Rs.	
" Telegraphic	...1s. 8 3-32d.	to 1s. 8¼d.	"
" 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.		"
Credits 3	"	...1s. 8 13-32d.	"
Documents 3	"	...1s. 8 7-16d.	"
Francs 3	"	...2-15½	"

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at Rs. 100 3-32 for demand drafts, and Rs. 99 11-16 for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet to-day with very little business doing; prices are maintained at yesterday's level with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per rupee in Four-and-a-half per cent. We quote:—Fours Rs. 96⅞. Fours-and-a-half Rs. 104 5-16. Port Trust Bonds Rs. 94¼, and Municipal 5 per cent. Loan Rs. 103¾.

SHARES are very dull, and as usual in a drooping market weak holders are forcing sales, and prices are in consequence unnecessarily depressed. In Land Companies, Colabas have given way Rs. 5 per share. In Press Companies, Berars and Mofusils have declined Rs. 10 and Fort Rs. 50. Mill shares are depressed. Anglo-Indians have declined to Rs. 88, Alberts to Rs. 530, Bombay United to Rs. 910, Dharamsys to Rs. 380, Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 950, Khatau Mucconjee to Rs. 760, Madras United to Rs. 1,230, Manockjee Petits to Rs. 1,250, Mazagons to Rs. 150, Morarjees to Rs. 1,140, and New Great Eastern to Rs. 1,040.

COTTON.—The increased firmness shown at home, together with the continued unfavourable accounts arriving from the Berars, have led to a further advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in New Cotton and Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Old. From Khangaum and its neighbourhood reports state that rain is badly wanted, and that the Crops are suffering, and accounts from the whole of the Berars are very unfavourable. To-day's quotations are:—

New Akote (March dely.).	Rs.	220	per candy.
New M. G. Broach	"	232	"
Old Good Oomra, ready...	"	215	"
" G. F.	"	204	"
" G. F. Dholleras.....	"	201	"
" Compta.....	"	195	"
" S. G. Dharwar.....	"	210	"

LINSEED is in good demand at 3 to 4 annas per cwt. advance.

RAPESEED is almost at the nominal quotation of Rs. 6 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS depressed at 20s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal, and 30s. per ton (paid here at par) for Adriatic and Mediterranean.

IMPORTS.—Piece-Goods and Yarns continue very dull, notwithstanding the firmness shown at home, prices have a downward tendency

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	25,000	500	500	5 p ct	700
Bank of Bengal.....	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	300	all	8 do	645xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C.....	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,00	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,500	28	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	275

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,92*	2 p. ct	680
Frere Land	7,500	150	15	100	35
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,00	"	35xd
or Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,40	12	195

* F. T. Bond.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	960
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	...	475
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	33,000	100	100	2½	88
Alfred Manufacturing..	2,000	500	500	15	830
Alliance Spinning.....	600	2,500	all	65 p s	1,900
Bhawanggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	210
Bombay United.....	200	1,000	1,00	25	910
Central India S. W. & W. Co.....	2,500	500	5	30	710
Coorla Mills	8	1,000	1,000	30	6 0
D. Spinning	5,000	2,000	"	35	380
Empress S. and W.	500	500	"	"	505
Golam BabaSpinningCo.	1,000	500	400	2½	52
Hindustan	87	1,000	1,000	4	1,060
Hydrabad Spinning	70	1,000	1,000	...	625
Jaffar Ali Spinning Co.	60	500	5 0	50	67
Jewraz Balloo.....	1,00	1,000	1,0 0	50 p. s.	9,50
Khandelah	78	1,000	1,000	30	910 xd
Khatao Mackenjee	1,000	1,000	1,00	4	760
Madras	200	1,250	1,250	75	57
Madras United	35	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,230
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,50	1,000	...	50	1,250
Mazagon Spinning &c.	2,000	500	500	35	150
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,140
National Spinning	...	1,000	1,000	40	925
New Great Eastern	1,4 0	1,00	1,000	20 p. s.	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	...	640
Prince of Wales' Spinning Co	1,50	500	500	...	240
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,00	1,000	30	720
Sholapore Mills.....	50	1,000	1,000	30	1,050
Soonderbai	750	1,000	1,000	75	940
Victoria Mills.....	85	1,000	1,000	50	700

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Bedfordshire, 398 tons, Captain W. G. Saunders, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

THE Ship Prince Oscar, 1292 tons, Captain C. Brooks, will sail today for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Alpine, 1,349 tons, Captain J. W. Rule, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (25th May), with a cargo of railway sleepiers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chinsura, 2,033 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (21st Aug.), with a cargo of Comst. stores.

THE Anchor Line Steamer Hispania, 2,083 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour on the 23rd inst. from Kurrachee (21st Aug.), with a general cargo, and Mr. Bowman, and 47 deck passengers.

THE ship Royal Sovereign, 1,388 tons, Captain John Ritch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (20th May), with a cargo of 1,924 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Pachamba, 544 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (21st Aug.), with a general cargo, and Mr. Rustomjee Furdoonjee and 18 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Calcutta, 448 tons, Captain G. A. Mackeness, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Lieut Peirse, Surg Roch, Surg Major Cogan, Surg Major Gaye, one European Officer, Mr Pryce Jones, Revd Greig, Mr and Mrs David Ross, Lieut A Christopher, Asst Apothecary Aitkins, Asst Apothecary Canopett, Mr A. E. Cordero, and five Governments Clarks. For Muscat.—Mr H. N. Austin. For Bussorah.—Mr Gillson. For Gulf Ports and Kurrachee.—One hundred and twenty-seven deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Hispania (s).....	Laird	Kurrachee, Aug 21.
24	Pachamba (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Aug 21.
	Royal Sovereign ...	Ritch	Newport, May 20.
	Clan Alpine (s)	Rule	London, July 25.
	Chinsura (s).....	Gavin.....	Kurrachee, Aug 21.
	Nizam (s).....	Brady.....	Southampton, July 20.
	Clan Ronald (s).....	Jones	Sunderland, July 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Enone	Curry	Calcutta.
	Lyra	Stuart	Mauritius.
	Malta (s)	Moult.n	Rangoon.
	Calcutta (s).....	Mackenzie	Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Prince Oscar, Brooks, to Calcutta.
Barque Bedfordshire, Saunders, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chidawara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Hispania, to Liverpool via Jedda.
Steamer Pachamba, to Kurrachee.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 14 Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, from Sea.
22 Houghton, ship, Naeeda, from Chittagong.
July. 9 Indian Empire, ship, Watson, from Cardiff.
13 Colombo ss., Lip-rith, from Marseilles.
16 Chimette, barque, Chairburn, from Zanzibar.
18 Broom Hall, ship, Pate, from Cardiff.
27 Lupata, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
30 Essex, Ship, Codlin, from New York.
Aug. 3 Philomel H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
4 Bellingham, ss, Gray, from Newcastle.
5 Ettore Bermosca, It Cort, from Assabay.
6 Sennar, E G Boat, Said, from Berberah.
6 Assyria, ss, Smith, from Zanzibar.
8 Euphrates, ss, Mitchell, from London.
8 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, from Bombay.
8 India, ss, fr m Barcellona.
9 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.
9 Venetia, ss, Orman, from Bombay.
9 City of Venice, ss, from Calcutta.
9 L m-th Piquet, F G Boat, from New Caledonia.
10 Scindia, ss, Windham, from Aiyab.
10 Manilla, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
11 Poona, ss, Weigned, from Southampton.
11 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Venice.
11 India, ss, Brizalesi, from Genova.
11 Scott a, ss, Macaulay, from Bombay.
11 Antenor, ss, Bragg, from Singapore.
11 Jedda, ss, from Singapore.
12 Clandon, ss, Walton, from Cardiff.
13 Arc., s, Rohand, from Shanghai.
13 Counsellor, ss Wallace, from Liverpool.
14 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, from London.
14 Valeetia, ss, Vins, from Liverpool.
14 Decean, ss, Renoldson, from Bombay.
15 Autocrat, ss, White, from Kurrachee.
15 Vulture, H M, ss, Pringle, from Bombay.
16 Lampert, Lampert, ss, Jones, from Bombay.
16 Beaute-mps, Beaupre F Ct, DesEsarto, New Caledonia.
17 Memfi, ss, Geidich, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 8 Dupleix, ss, Such, to Mauritius.
8 Euphrates, ss, Mutchell, to China.
8 Speke Hall, ss, Brand, to Liverpool
9 Indian Empire, ship, Watson, to Calcutta.
9 Chalmette, barque, Chairburn, to Calcutta.
9 Venetia, ss, Orman, to Venice.
9 Ci y of Venice, ss, to London.
10 Arcot, Burke, to London.
10 Lamoth Piqu't, F G boat, to Toulon.
10 Scindia, ss, Windham, to Port said F O.
10 Manilla, ss, Donaro, to Genova.
11 Bellingham, ss, Grray, to Pondicherry.
11 Poona, ss, Weigned, to Calcutta.
11 Zambesi, s, symons, to Bombay.
11 India, s, Brizelesi, o Bombay.
12 Colombo, ss, Liparelli, to Calcutta.
12 Broomhall, ship, Bat, to Calcutta.
12 Ettore Bermoscs, It Cort, to Assabay.
12 Assyria, ss, mith, to Bombay.
12 Ambassr, ss, Bragg, o Liverpool.
12 Clandon, ss, Walton, to Bom ay.
13 Rocoura, ss, Macaulay, t Zanzibar.
13 Ava, ss, Roland, to Marseilles.
14 India, ss, to Port Botto.
14 Counsellor, ss, Wallace, to Calcutta.
14 Eldorado, ss, Kerr, to Calcutta.
15 Sennar, E G boat, Said, to Berr rah.
15 Valeetia, ss Vins, to Manilla.
15 Decan, ss, Renolason, to Southampton.
15 Autocrat, ss, White, to Dunkirk.
16 Vulture, H M, ss, Pringle, to England.
16 Lamperi, ss, Jones, to London.
17 Beaute ps Beaupre, F Ct, DesEsarto, to London.
17 Memfi, ss, Geleich, to Trieste.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Emile Eloise, ss, Bonet, fr m Sea.
Houghton, ship, Naeeda, f om Chittagong
Essix. ss, Codlin, from New York.
Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Guardafui.
Jedda, ss, from Singapore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—2) cases clocks Hajee Osman Tar Mahamed.

FROM LONDON.

Zambesi s—380 b xes Brandy Nowroji Ardaseer and Sons, 3 cases toys Esmail A Raymon, 211 boxes bar silver (Rs. 530,000) and 100 boxes silver c ins (Rs 25000), 7 he charter-d Mercantile Bank, 12 boxes printing materials The "Bombay Gazette," 27 ca es dye G o s Eckhart and Co.

India s—36 bales straw boards Tyramjee Shapoorjee, 4 casks zinc white paint Nowroji Sorabji and Co, 4 casks brass wire Abdoolally Naboobhoy, 250 casks China clay H Pestonjee.

FROM GENOA.

India s—15 cases oilmanstores, 1 case soap, 2 cases cheese, and 1 case bacon, Bomanjee Sorabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—211 cases writing papers Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—59 bales cotton waste and 135 bales rags Farnham and Co, 1,926 cwts wheat Lang Meir and Co, 2,609 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers, 10 bales skins Wallace and Co, 2,901 cwts linseed M chilay Simpson and Co, 245 bales rags Framjee Heerjee, 28 bales skins Killick Nixon and Co, 17 bales cotton waste Tankersee Jeevraj, 20 bales cotton Dawjee Khimjee.

Macedonia s— 60 cwts coir yarn Bhaijee Purshotum and Co.

Hispania s—14 bales hides Russoolbhoy Rahimbuoy, 4,000 cwts wheat W and A Graham and Co, 800 cwts wheat Reilly and Co, 5,840 cwts wheat Lang Meir and Co, 12,800 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 2,062 cwts wheat Wallace and Co, 3,120 cwts wheat Mackinlay Simpson and Co, 889 cwts wheat Ruttonjee Manockjee, 3,200 cwts wheat Ritchie Steuart and Co, 25 cwts coir yarn James Scott and Co, 200 cwts coir yarn Soondersee Govindjee, 932 cwts bones Nowroji Rustomjee, 1,000 bones James Scott and Co, 100 bales rags W Bell and Co, 250 bales rags Farnham and Co, 142 bales cotton Narrondas Gordhandas, 60 bales cotton M S Gubbay and Co, 3 bales rags and 38 bales wool Ramjee Royenund, 2 0 bales wool Hurjeevan Varsinjee, 50 bales wool Jamsetjee Moorarjee, 50 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 50 bales wool Gangjee Cuthra, 34 bales wool Heerachund Morarjee, 65 bales wool Bhimsee Nuthoo, 51 bales wool Chimendass Mahadewdass, 75 bales wool Lilladhur Topun, 175 bales wool Govindjee Mandevjee, 82 bales wool Lulloobhoy Hurrichund, 40 bales wool Pelly and Co, 65 bales wool Gordhandas Bhugwandass, 262 bales wool Cullianjee Govindjee, 88 bales wool Tricomjee Mooljee, 890 cwts wheat Thakersee Dawjee, 10 cases tea Bhuwan Dewjee, 972 cwts bones J C Steuart and Co, 90 bales rags Heerachund Morarjee, 125 bales wool M S Gubbay and Co, 401 bales wool Nursee Khatow, 350 cwts mustard seed Khatow Veerjee, 1 case cardamom seed and 8 cwts tea Ruttonjee Jewraj, 58 bales wool Jeitha Purshotam, 54 bales wool Wagjee Mooljee, 10 bales wool Gordhandass Bhugwandass, 33 bales cotton waste Sorabjee Framjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sidonian s—1,691¼ cwts wheat Volkart Brothers, 4005 cwts gingellyseed Ralli Brothers, 499 cwts castor seed and 800 cwts linseed Ghela Bhamaji, 314 cwts gingellyseed Meerally Soomar.

India s—155 cwts gingelly seed Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy, 14 bales silk R C Pateli.

FOR GENOA.

Macedonia s—150 bales cotton Kuverp and Co, 150 bales cotton Sigg Sulzier and Co, 500 bales cott n E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Tanjore s—277 cwts coffee Hajee Zanal Abeedin, 28 packages silk, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tanjore s—100 bales cotton L Singer and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—33 bales cotton Bapoobhoy Khakee.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore s—42 cwts coffee, Mahamed Sadsuck Nemajee.
Sidonian s—240 cwts tamarind Hajee Ally Bahaay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 23.

Christopher, Lieut, 7th Highlanders, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Gambier, Captain R H A, on duty, from England.
Wilton, Major, Madras Infantry, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 21.

Bayly, Captain, R A, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Gaye, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Ga bier, Captain, R H A, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Christopher, Lieut, 78th Highlanders, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Cogan, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 21.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major E Swetenham, Ex Engr., 1st Grade, Mhow Division, has been placed in charge of the Office of Chief Engr and Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 11th Aug 1880.

Col C S Thomason, Suptdg Engr, 3rd Grade, received charge of the Office of Suptdg Engr and Secy to Agent, Govr Genl for Central India, from Major E Swetenham on the 17th idem.

Lieut Grant, R E, Ex Engr, 4th Grade [temporary rank], is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joined on the 4th Aug 1880.

Mr H W Bennett, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirohi Division to the Northern Section of the Western Rajputana Railway.

Mr R W Roberts, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Kandahar State Railway, Harnai and Gulistan-Karez Sections, to the Punjab Northern State Railway, Pindi Junction to Peshawar Section.

Mr. A S Knolles, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sukkur to the Larkhana Division.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 24th August 1880.

1. The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 1175	Volunteer	J A Douglas, to	A	Company.
" 1176	"	J Thurley, to	D	"
" 1177	"	F W Thomas, to	D	"
" 1178	"	G H Pigott, to	A	"
" 1179	"	C H Best, to	A	"

The Colaba range will be opened for members of the Bombay Volunteers every day (except Wednesdays) morning and evening, until further notice.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK,)
BOMBAY.

Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copyrighted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of Mr. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LAUGHTON—BEAUMONT—August 3rd, at Christ Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. F. E. Belcombe, Incumbent, Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Barbara, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. S. Beaumont, Poona, Bombay Presidency.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

NAEGAMVALA—August 24th, at Malabar Hill, Dhanbaijee, wife of Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naegamvala, Railway Contractor, aged 70. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends. Her remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 8 a.m. to-day (Wednesday.)

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

THE news of the heavy loss experienced during the sortie from Kandahar comes to hand as we are going to press. The death of the brave General Brooke will carry a pang to many a heart in this Presidency where he was so well known. The casualties among the officers are very numerous, and of the men 180 have suffered. It is evident that Ayub's troops, or at all events some of them, know how to use the breech-loader. In Northern Afghanistan even the pitched battles were fought without any such loss as that which marked this trifling affair—for it is not said that it was a sortie in force, or that the whole garrison was engaged. The rapid approach of General Roberts, who will find provisions in readiness for him at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, will, we may hope, put an end to the investment of Kandahar, and test the generalship of Ayub and the quality of his troops when confronted by a force which they do not out-number by four to one.

IT appears after all that M. Gambetta's utterances respecting the lost provinces could not have been altogether of old date. The *North German Zeitung* states that the speeches of that statesman have shaken the confidence of Germany in the permanence of peace. The confidence hitherto felt on that score could not have been very robust, seeing how vast were the preparations for war which Germany has been making uninterruptedly during the last ten years. Last year while that "confidence"—such as it was—had been mistaken by M. Gambetta's speeches, an extra *corps d'armée* had been added to the forces of the fatherland. Now that confidence *is* shaken, the western frontier is discovered to be still insecure, and the only remedy is of course the "keeping of a powerful army ready." If things go on like this it will be necessary to arm the women. When Metz and Strasburg were annexed the plea was that without them Germany could not feel secure from French restlessness. Their possession does not add apparently so much as was expected to the security of the new Empire, and it has transferred a good deal of the old restlessness from the French to the Germans. The confession that ten years' possession of the "scientific frontier," to procure which France was dismembered, does not enable the fatherland to feel at ease without large, and even larger, armaments augmented from year to year is as melancholy an example of the vanity of wishes as the result of our own acquisitions in the point of view of military science on the Afghan border. Last year the *Times* predicted that the first fruits of the improvements we had effected in our relations with Afghanistan would be the large reduction which they would enable us to effect in the number of troops kept on foot in India. That prediction has not as yet been realised unhappily. The experience of the Germans has been even more disappointing. Speaking seriously, this interchange of covert threats between M. Gambetta on the one side and an inspired German newspaper on the other is excessively disquieting, for it may prove but the prelude to war. The last, if not the sole security for the continuance of peace between France and Germany, just at present, is the fact that the only possible ally of the former Power—Russia—is entangled in difficulties not only in the south-east of Europe, but in Central Asia, and along the Chinese frontier. Germany, we may assume, has made her alliance with Austria sufficiently close to secure her the co-operation of the Austro-Hungarian troops in a struggle with France if the latter sends an army to the Rhine. But it may be doubted whether the Austrian Government would agree to force a war upon France; the Cabinet of Vienna could have nothing to gain by joining in an unprovoked aggression upon the French Republic. Germany cannot now hope to crush France single-handed, as she did with such ease in 1870 71. She will be as unwilling to move without a powerful ally as is France herself. So long, then, as Austria is from a variety of considerations indisposed to take part in a war of aggression against France, Germany will doubtless see fit to abstain from making war upon her old enemy, or even from too ostentatiously provoking a collision; while, on the other hand, so long as Russia is not in a condition to join in an attack on Germany, France will find it prudent to remain at peace for some time longer while perfecting her preparations for war. There is great reason for thankfulness that the necessity of completing all the arrangements for making the next war the most colossal and the most murderous ever known in history obliges both sides to keep the peace for another year or two at least.

A FEW weeks ago we drew the attention of the Government of India to the possibilities of a large increase of our opium revenues by the enhancement of the pass duty at Bombay. Since then circumstances have changed. News then to hand from China, led us to believe that the views of those Chinese statesmen, who looked to the immediate benefits derived from the duty on the import of foreign opium, had triumphed over those of others who, looking to the larger and more solid, though remoter benefits, counselled the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of the indigenous article. But since then from private sources and the report of some of our consuls in the opium producing districts, we have learnt that, with the exception of only a small area immediately in the vicinity of the central authorities, the opium crop has been successfully gathered in the two large provinces of Shanshi and Hoonan. But this was effected only after a very vigorous and well organised show of resistance on the part of the cultivators to the troops sent by the mandarins to destroy the growing crops. The district officials almost invariably recommend the central authorities to connive at the open or covert defiance of imperial decrees, on the ostensible ground of fear of exciting the rural population to revolt. But, in fact, they really manage by frightening the Government on the one hand and the cultivators on the other, to squeeze from the latter enormous gains which they grant Christopher, A. D. C. to the Governor, power. He spoke for three hours in a clear voice regard to be the private emoluments of their office. They seem to have completely succeeded this year, too, in their usual game, against the declared wishes of Li-Hung-Chang, now the foremost statesman in China. In considering the advisability of raising the pass duty in Bombay, we must, it is clear, count no longer on the probability of the growth of indigenous opium in China being put an end to by the Government of that country.

With respect to the question of the relative amounts derived from the Bengal monopoly, and the Bombay pass duty, we will, to make the matter clearer, give a few figures which leave no doubt that we have given a most profitable monopoly to the native States and populations of Central India. A chest of Malwa opium of the usual consistency, 95 per cent., is equal to 1¼ chests of Behar, which is of 75 per cent. consistency only. Now, a chest of Behar at last auction realized Rs. 1,406, the cost of which to Government, with interest on capital is Rs. 380, leaving a clear profit of Rs. 1,026; but as 1 chest of Malwa is equal to 1¼ chests of Behar; if the profit on the latter be Rs. 1,026, it ought to be Rs. 1,282 on the former. But the pass duty being only Rs. 700, Government clearly suffer a loss of nearly Rs. 600 a chest on Malwa. We have seen that our N. W. P. ryot voluntarily cultivates the opium for Government at less than Rs. 380 a chest; the equivalent for a chest of Malwa to the Central India cultivator is Rs. 475, or very nearly the figure we put down in our last article, as his fair share in an ordinary or average year. That will still leave our Government out of pocket to the extent of Rs. 500 a chest in the collection of revenue on Malwa opium. And taking the average export of that drug, at say 40,000 chests a year, the loss to our finances comes to two crores of rupees. This is not a sum to be lightly thrown away during these times of normal deficits, as we believe and we hope we have made it sufficiently clear that this loss is simply owing to the want of proper skill in arranging the incidence of the opium taxation. Can it be fair and just, that while we exact the uttermost pie from our own heavily taxed ryot, we should be so lavishly generous to the untaxed foreign ryot and the protected native prince, for whom we have actually created a monopoly by prohibiting the poppy culture in our districts? It is to be trusted that our remarks may be able to rouse the attention of Government in the Financial Department, and some means may be devised to secure to our revenues an equitable share of the enormous amounts which our own policy with respect to China has provided for the Central India States and their population. It is a notorious fact that the cultivators and dealers have waxed so rich of late, that the former are able in most instances to hold the valuable product of their fields for months and months without any assistance from the soukar, so necessary to ryots in our territories; and the dealers are now actually holding back a large proportion of last year's crop, and delaying the one for this year, in the vain hope of frightening our Government into lowering the pass duty, and that too with heavy stocks and the fact of a more than average crop for the year, staring them in the face. We must confess, however, that of late the figures for Malwa opium revenue have been small, and may have raised anxieties as to the future; but the Central India Agency can easily ascertain the amount of stock held over from last year's crop and the quantity of new crop juice already warehoused at Oojein and Indore. We are confident that the figures will largely exceed those of last year. Only a few timely showers, or an intimation from Government that far from contemplating a reduction they were resolved to raise the pass duty, say from September, when the new crop is all manufactured, will set free the usual stream of shipments from Bombay.

ON the 10th instant the s. s. Scindia arrived at Aden with the master, his wife, chief officer, chief engineer, third engineer, and sixteen native crew out of fifty of the s. s. Jeddah, of Singapore, owned by a native trading firm at that port. Captain Clarke reported that owing to bad weather his boilers had got loose in their places, and after many endeavours to secure them and save the ship, he had been compelled to abandon her 20 miles south of Socotra on the 7th instant, at 2 a. m., she having then 932 souls on board, most of whom were pilgrims from Penang and Singapore. He further stated that the pilgrims had become mutinous and refused to help in keeping the ship clear of water, and that they had murdered the second officer and threatened him and his wife. At the time of leaving the ship she had seven feet of water in the hold, and the life-boat in which the survivors escaped had remained in the neighbourhood of the vessel, but at daybreak she was no longer visible, and it was surmised she had gone down. The Scindia picked up the life-boat at sea the same day at 10 a. m., no sign of the Jeddah being visible, and brought those who had escaped in her to Aden. The story seemed somewhat strange; but it was fully believed, and all felt appalled at the magnitude of the catastrophe. On the 13th, however, a steamer was descried towing another into port, and it was speedily discovered that the two vessels were the s. s. Antenor, of Liverpool, with the supposed-to-have foundered Jeddah. The latter on being boarded appeared little the worse for her abandonment, her boilers were reported to be in a bad state, and she had four feet of water in the hold. Captain Bragg, of the Antenor, stated that on sighting the Jeddah near Guardafui he had sent his chief officer, Mr. R. Campbell, on board, who reported that she carried 933 pilgrims, and the second engineer was the only European left on the ship, but that he was certain she could be saved if the Antenor would tow her. Captain Bragg decided to make the endeavour, and after several attempts, succeeded in getting hold of the Jeddah, which he towed easily into Aden. The chief officer of the Antenor remained on board the disabled vessel with a few hands to steer, and the second engineer executed a salvage bond in Captain Bragg's favour for £13,000. At the time the Jeddah was picked up the weather was calm and she was standing towards the land under jib and trysails, about three or four miles N. W. of Guardafui. The pilgrims seemed to take the whole business as a matter of course and were in no ways excited; some, it is alleged, had never been on deck since the vessel left Penang. They will all be sent on to their destination as soon as possible, and the vessel after survey will be patched up sufficiently to enable her to reach some port where she can be docked. Our Aden correspondent, to whom we are indebted for this astounding narrative, says that the master is now on his trial, and it would be unfair and premature to offer any remarks as to his abandonment of a thousand people to their fate in a vessel drifting at the worst into smoother water. The fate of the second mate is at present not satisfactorily cleared up; he is stated to have been killed by a box falling on him when attempting to leave the vessel. The cargo consists chiefly of spices, and there does not appear to have been any specie on board.

ON the subject of a change in the mail service from India, the Marquis of Hartington gave a most satisfactory reply to a deputation which waited upon him the day before the mail left The chief spokesmen of the deputation, besides the Lancashire manufacturers, who mustered very strong through their Parliamentary representat

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE SORTIE FROM KANDAHAR.

HEAVY LOSS.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

SIMLA, Aug. 24

News from Kandahar, dated 21st inst., states that a sortie took place on the 16th against a village on the east face of the city, and has secured us from further molestation on that side, but the loss was very heavy. Brigadier General Brooke, Captain Cruickshank, R. E., Colonel Newport, of the 28th; Major Trench, and Lieut. Stayner, 19th; Lieuts. March and Wood, of the Fusiliers; and the Rev. Mr. Gordon were killed. Wounded:—Colonel Nimmo, 28th; Major Vandeleur, 7th; and Lieut. Wood, Transport, all severely; Colonels Malcolmson and Shewell. Casualties among the men about 180.

Lieut. Maclaine, R. H. A., is reported missing after Marwand and a prisoner in Ayub's hands, but well treated.

THE SHELLING AT KANDAHAR.

The enemy throws a few shells into the city occasionally and keeps up a fire on the ramparts from sharp shooters, but does little harm. The investment is entirely trusted to Kandahar troops and Ghazis, Kabulis being encamped round Ayub, three miles off on the Herat road,

THE KABUL RELIEVING FORCE.

A letter, dated the 20th inst., received at Chaman from Colonel Tanner, Commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, reports that General Roberts is four marches off, and will arrive at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 24th inst. The garrison are all well and collecting supplies for General Roberts on the Kandahar road. General Roberts expects to be near Kandahar on the 29th.

QUETTA, Aug. 23.—The 15th Hussars have arrived and march towards the Kojuck Pass tomorrow. All is quiet at Kach, Amadan and in the Marri country.

DISTURBANCES BY MARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

It is reported from Dera Ghazi Khan that a band of 900 Marris plundered Kachi a few days ago, getting twenty oxen apiece. They next went on to Sibi, where they robbed a lakh-and-a-half of treasure, each sowar taking Rs. 280, each footman Rs. 140. They returned to Kachi and each man carried off ten oxen. Then the headmen assembled at Vitakri and debated whether they should attack Fort Monro and the Logari border, or attack Bozdan. It was finally decided to plunder Kachi again, and they have left in force for that purpose. They are quite out of control, and may attack our border any moment. Fort Monro and the Barand post have been strengthened and other precautionary measures have been taken. It is feared that the Marris have corrupted the neighbouring tribes, and we cannot count on the good conduct of the Bogtis and Khettrans.

FEVER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SIMLA.

Malignant fever, supposed to be typhoid, has appeared at Government House. Father Kerr, the Viceroy's private chaplain, and the Viceroy's English servant are dangerously ill.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab will probably leave Simla for Lahore *via* Kulu, about the 27th proximo.

THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AT TANGI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 24.

The cholera at Tangi is reported by Dr. Bellew to have subsided. There have been only six cases since the 20th inst. The troops are being hurried across.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

STATE OF IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In the House of Commons last night, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question, said that Government would not hesitate, either in the autumn or winter, to summon Parliament for an extraordinary Session, to obtain additional powers to maintain peace in Ireland if necessary, but he believes they will not be required.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates has passed through the Canal, outward bound to Bombay.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The *North German Gazette* publishes an article which says that Gambetta's speeches have shaken the confidence of Germany in the permanence of peace. She must, therefore, continue to regard her Western frontier as insecure, which will necessitate keeping a powerful army ready.

GOVERNMENT AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

In the House of Commons last night, a long and animated discussion took place relating to a speech of Mr. Dillon's, which Mr. Parnell and other Irish members endorsed. Mr. Forster said that he would not be deterred by strong and threatening language in doing his utmost to protect life and property in Ireland, while at the same time proposing measures to improve the relations between landlords and tenants.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here this afternoon.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Aug. 24, 6-39 A.M.

The P. and O. Steamer Australia, from Calcutta, arrived.

In a Supplement this morning we give a plan of the citadel of Kandahar reproduced from the *Times*. In the same sheet will be found a good deal of interesting Afghan news as well as news from England brought by yesterday's mail.

We hear that the Sassoon Dock is to be used for the embarkation and landing of troops this season instead of the Carnac Bunder.

The 3rd Regiment Hyderabad Cavalry has been ordered from Mominabad to Barsi road station to be brought by rail to Bombay on or about the 28th and 29th inst in two special trains. On arrival they will be embarked at the Prince's Dock for Kurrachee for service in Afghanistan.

"N." BATTERY 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, stationed at Deesa and Baroda, has received orders to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Kurrachee.

THE Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation informs us that he has received a telegram from the head office, stating that for the half year ending 30th June last, a dividend of £1-5s. per share has been declared (equal to about 9 per cent. per annum); dirs. 100,000 added to reserve fund, making this account now dirs. 16,00,000; and dirs. 23,000 carried forward.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 19th inst. was Rs. 1,80,80,7(0-2-10.

THE *Indu Prakash* refers to a portion of Sir James Fergusson's speech at the Military Relief Fund meeting as "noble words, nobly uttered", and adds, "as Sir James wishes us to judge of him by his acts we trust that when the time comes for His Excellency to lay down his high office, he will have afforded the public enough of materials in the shape of solid results achieved to enable the entire Presidency to pronounce its generous approval of them." The same paper criticises the appointment of Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Hari Deshmukh with Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas to the Legislative Council. The *Prakash* hopes the former will show, to a greater extent than he has done before, that he has the courage of his convictions. The re-election of Mr. Morarjee Gokuldas, our contemporary considers, is a fitting recognition of his valuable services. The *Prakash* is not pleased with the selection of Mr. Aga Ali Khan and thinks Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay should have been re-appointed.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mysore sends the *Madras Times* what he calls "another conclusive fact" regarding the safety of the Palace jewels. He says:—"E. B. insinuates that some valuable jewels were stolen, at all events, before 1876. That this insinuation has no legs to stand upon will be seen from the following: In 1878, on the grand occasion of our Maharaja's marriage, when hundreds of gentlemen had flocked into the capital, Mysore, there was an exhibition of the palace jewels. All the jewels were found in their proper places. If there had been a suspicion in the minds of any one at such a time, it would have spread like wildfire. Many of the Hebbars were present. If they had heard anything they would have published it, and stood in the way of Mr. Ranga Charlu's appointment as Revenue Secretary as prevention is better than cure."

THE good people of Ceylon have been getting up a scare among themselves on the score of the presence of a few Afghan traders in the island. An alarming report was spread that these men had been seen assembled together, and a large section of the community were strongly apprehensive of having their throats cut. The *Ceylon Times* having "made enquiries in the quarter most likely to be correctly informed," published the following reassuring announcement:—"Nearly, if not quite all, of the Afghans now in Ceylon are of the trading class, men who have no aptitude or liking for fighting, and who appears to have left their own country in order to avoid the troubles of the period. We are assured they are very quiet and harmless in this country, giving no trouble, and on all occasions when disputes have arisen, they have been found in the right. It is true that there was recently a large gathering at a funeral, but the story about their assembling for purposes of drill was pure invention."

AUSTRALIA is doubtless a pleasant place of residence for some reasons, but it is decidedly unpleasant on other grounds. We read in the Melbourne *Argus* to hand yesterday that scarcely had the excitement caused by the destruction of the Kelly gang of bushrangers, subsided when another scare was created by a report that a new gang had broken out in the Western district. When the particulars came to hand, however, it was found that the affair was not of very serious consequence—*i. e.*, as such affairs go in Victoria. It appears that on Sunday, the 11th of July, as Mr. E. F. Hearne, J.P., a squatter near Lake Wallace, was returning with his family in a buggy from church at the township of Edenhope, he was hailed up at the east end of the township by one of the residents, a man named Wm. Reilly, who formerly held a selection on Mr. Hearn's run. Reilly, who was accompanied by his son, presented a gun at Mr. Hearne, and demanded £300, which he alleged Mr. Hearne owed him. The latter having no money, sent for Mr. Kerr, a storekeeper, and asked for a loan of £100. Mr. Kerr said he had got no money, but gave a cheque for £100, which was handed to Reilly, and Mrs. Reilly was then sent by her husband with Mr. Hearne to obtain at his house another cheque for the balance—£200. Mrs. Reilly duly received the second cheque, and her husband made both Mr. Hearne and Mr. Kerr promise, under the threat of instant death if they refused, that they would not stop the payment of the cheques. A man named Shean, who witnessed the proceedings, sent for Constable Smith, but on his arrival Reilly threatened to shoot Mr. Hearne if he (the constable) advanced another step. The constable at Mr. Hearne's request, retired, but in the evening, after more police assistance had been obtained, the offender was arrested at his own house. His son was also arrested as an aider and abettor of his father, but he was liberated on bail. Both stand remanded by the local magistrates, and their police court trial will take place in a few days.

CHINESE seem to be doing well at the gold diggings by latest accounts, good evidence of which is the fact that the British steamer Crusader, which recently arrived in Hongkong, brought no less than 10,000 ounces of the precious metal.

Truth says:—Sir Richard Temple, disappointed of his expected seat in Parliament, is going to devote his leisure at Kempsey to writing an elaborate work on India.

A DUEL with pistols was fought on the 5th inst. between M. Delesge, the editor of the *Gaulois*, and M. Le Trielle, deputy for Cherbourg, the ground of quarrel being an article in the *Gaulois* written by the former gentleman. Two shots were exchanged between the combatants but neither was hurt.

THE London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* understands that the Indian Council are unanimous on the point of its being necessary to hold Kandahar permanently and the unanimity is doubtful.

Life hears on good authority that Mr. Brand, the present Speaker, will not again appear in that capacity after this Session. Following the general rule he will, on his resignation, be called to the Upper House. Mr. Adam, the ex-Whip, is, the same paper says, to be Mr. Brand's successor, he preferring this appointment to that of Governor of Madras.

THE Sergeant of Marines implicated in the charge of fraudulent marking at Wimbledon was ordered to be tried by court-martial. The court was to sit at Gosport the week after the last mail left.

DR. PARSONS, an American missionary, and his Armenian servant were murdered on the 31st July, at a short distance from Ismidt, while on their road to distribute relief to the famished population. The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that the murderers have been arrested. They are two clerks belonging to a nomad tribe. On being examined they fully confessed the crime.

THE Antonelli will case came again before the Court of First Instance at Rome in the early part of the present month. The Countess Lambertini now claims the right of proving that the register of her baptism is false; and urges that the former trial was only decisive on an incident but not on the merits of the case. The court, however, holding that the case was fully gone into at the previous trial, rejected her plea. It is understood that she will appeal against the decision.

VICE-CHANCELLOR MALINS had before him on the 5th inst, an application for the administration of the estate of an old miser, named Rhodes, of Pomona-place, Hounslow, who died worth £60,000. The deceased had commenced making money by picking up cigar ends in the streets; he had lived in a state of filth and discomfort; and he left all his property to the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, and the Lifeboat Institution. The will was disputed by the next of kin, nephews and nieces, and the two charities consented to pay them a sum of £1,050. The Vice-Chancellor sanctioned the arrangement, and ordered the remainder of the fund to be paid out to the two charities.

THE troopship Orontes, which sailed from Portsmouth on the 3rd inst. carries drafts from the 24 h and 61-t Regments and the full strength of the 41st Regiment. Her departure occasioned some public interest, but there was little excitement. The band of the 41st Regiment mustered on the poop at 10 and played selections of music, and at 20 minutes past the hour the Orontes signalled to the flagship for permission to part company. As she glided along the harbour stream the band belonging to a Welsh regiment played "Men of Harlech," from which they passed to "Auld Lang Syne," and to the stirring strains of "The girl I left behind me;" then came three ringing cheers from the thousand troops she had on board, which the spectators on shore acknowledged by waving of hats and handkerchiefs; but, contrary to expectation, the sailors of the harbour squadron were not permitted to man the yards or swarm up the rigging, or make any demonstration, although the cheering which arose from the Orontes as the training-ship St. Vincent was passed was answered by waving of hats from tars mustered on the poop.

THE strangeness of the fact that the details (so far as they have been received) of the disaster at Khushki Nakhud are given by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Political Agent, instead of by General Burrows himself, has attracted the notice of the *Whitehall Review*, which remarks:—General Burrows surely was the proper person to make the report through General Primrose to the Viceroy. As it is we have the anomaly of a Lieutenant Colonel commanding in an official communication the gallant conduct of his superior.

PROFESSOR MOMMSEN has written to Professor Nettleship, of Oxford, gratefully declining the proposed subscription to replace his library, which was recently destroyed by fire, and stating that he was, perhaps not fully, but very fairly insured and the restitution of his loss, as far as it is possible, is in a fair way. Several valuable manuscripts which were confided to his care, and which have perished, and his own collections of 30 years' standing can never be replaced. The materials prepared for his great epigraphical work, are, however, preserved, though heavily damaged.

SKOBELEFF'S troops in Central Asia have a luxury within reach which our soldiers now *en route* to Kandahar would give much for. The *Golos* states:—Among other appliances of a sanitary character despatched by the Red Cross Society to the Transcaspian army, we may mention three ice-manufacturing machines, each capable of turning out a quarter of a ton of ice per diem. One of these has already been established at Krasnovodsk, and another at Tchikisliar; a third will leave St. Petersburg for Michaelovsky Post (near Krasnovodsk) in a few days. To keep the machines in proper order the society has specially appointed an engineer, named Lepinsky. A few days ago, General Petrousheivitch, the new Governor of the Transcaspian region, despatched a telegram to the Red Cross Society, thanking it, in the name of the troops at Krasnovodsk, for the abundant supply of ice derived from the machine.

THE Russians continue to add to their navy. An Imperial decree has been published at St. Petersburg authorizing the formation of a flotilla of revenue cutters in the Baltic. The vessels composing the flotilla will belong to the Imperial navy, but in time of peace they will be under the direction of the Minister of Finance. A St. Petersburg telegram says that the corvette Bayan and the clippers Fadanik and Gaidamak are being prepared at Cronstadt for service in the Mediterranean. It was stated that they would represent Russia in the projected naval demonstration against Turkey.

THE sad affair at Khushki Nakhud was not the first action in which the 66th Regiment narrowly escaped utter annihilation. The records of the regiment show that in 1811, on May 16, the 66th formed part of Colonel Colbourne's advanced force covering the siege of Badajoz, and was hurried at double march from the left. It advanced in line, pouring a murderous fire into a weighty column of the enemy, which it afterwards proceeded to charge with the bayonet. The enemy's column, which could not deploy under the concentric fire, was already wavering and prepared to break, when the brigade was charged in the rear by a force of French cavalry which had just rounded the right of the line unperceived in the smoke and fog), thrown into confusion and literally cut to pieces. The loss of the regiment during that bloody day amounted to 17 officers, and 310 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The corps were 400 strong at the commencement of the action, but only 53 bayonets could be mustered on the following morning after the bloody battle of Albuhera. The battalion, in consequence of its severe loss in this action, was, with other regiments, incorporated into a provisional battalion, and so remained until the end of the war. The regiment embarked at Portsmouth, near Beneventa, on June 16, for home, and arrived at Cove on July 15, 1814. Embarked again for St. Helena on January 2, 1816, when the two battalions were incorporated, and did duty there until the death of Napoleon on May 5, 1821.

MAIDENS fair who are importuned by fascinating young Frenchmen to enter with them into the holy estate of matrimony should look before they leap. The civil tribunal of the Seine recently annulled a marriage solemnized at a London registrar's office in 1876 between Alfred Dessaint, then seventeen years of age, and a Miss Gertrude Brewster, whose mother, the widow of a Customs officer in Barbadoes, had taken him as a lodger. Young Dessaint disappeared from home in 1875, and his father heard nothing of him till four years afterwards, when he received a post-card from him imploring forgiveness. On being invited home, he revealed the fact that he had married and had two children. His age was represented to the registrar as twenty-two. The court annulled the marriage, on the ground of the absence of the parents' consent and incapacity as to age. The French law requires the consent of parents, or, if that consent be refused, a thrice-repeated *sommation respectueuse*, and fixes eighteen as a marriageable age for males.

THE Royal yacht Osborne was collided against while the Prince and Princess of Wales were on board, at Cowes, on the 3rd inst. by the Government tug Camel. Owing to the crowded condition of the harbour and roadstead it was very difficult for the tug to pick its way. When near the Osborne, Commander Lord Charles Beresford, the Camel was caught by the strong tide, and in endeavouring to extricate herself she locked against the yacht, injuring the beautiful figurehead, destroying the floral embellishments, carrying away the string and steps of the accommodation ladder, and running foul of the buoy. Though the accident naturally caused considerable alarm on board, the damage was found to be small, and not more than the artificers on board could repair without aid from the dockyard.

DR. TANNER underwent terrible sufferings during his voluntary fast. The accounts telegraphed to the London papers during the week before the last mail left contain such items as the following:—"The patient suffered terribly during the night from vomiting, and he constantly complained of chilliness, snapping viciously at the watchers, groaning with pain, gasping convulsively for breath, and finally sinking back on the cot from sheer exhaustion, bordering close upon absolute collapse." "Dr. Tanner slept badly last night, being extremely irritable, and weak from frequent nausea and vomiting. He complains of cold in the extremities, to counteract which his body has been vigorously rubbed. Yesterday evening the doctor took an alcoholic vapour bath, and this morning a mustard foot-bath. He was also sponged with mustard water, which was rubbed in until he was dry. Dr. Tanner maintains generally a reclining position. At half past twelve o'clock this afternoon his pulse was 82; temperature, 98 3-5; respiration, 13; and weight, 122½ lb."

THE number of peers (333) who took part in the division on the second reading of the Irish Disturbance Bill largely exceeded any that have voted in a single division for several years. In June, 1869, when the second reading of the Irish Church Bill was carried, the number who voted was 325, 179 supporting and 146 opposing the measure. In the late division the following sixty Liberals voted against the Government:—The Dukes of Grafton, Somerset, and Sutherland; the Marquises of Ailesbury, Lansdowne, Sligo, and Clanricarde, Earls Bradford, Camperdown, Clarendon, Craven, Dartrey, Durham, Fitzwilliam, Fortescue, Granard, Grey, Ilchest r, Lovelace, Listowel, Minto, St. Germans, Suffolk, Zetland, Carysfort, Charlemont, Meath, Dunraven, Stair, Norman, Gosford, Viscount Sherbrooke, Lords Annaly, Aveland, Blantyre, Brabourne, Calthorpe, Carew, Churston, Clermont, Congleton, Dacre de Manley, Dorrer, Fitzhardinge, Howard de Walden Keane, Londesborough, Lovat, Lyveden, Penrhyn, Plunket, Poltimore, Sandys, Suffield, Talbot de Malahide, Vaux, Vernon, Vivian, Wentworth. Fifty-one peers voted for the second reading. No Conservative peer voted in the minority. It was announced that the following peers were unavoidably prevented from voting against the second reading of the bill:—The Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Erskine, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Leven and Melville, Lord Henniker, Lord Braybrooke, the Earl of Stamford, Lord Forrester, Lord Raglan, Lord Mowbray and Stourton, and the Earl of Home.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News* sends some news respecting the Russian expedition against the Tekke-Turkomans. Reports received from General Skobeleff mention several skirmishes with the enemy from the 13th to the 22nd of July. On the 17th a Russian reconnoitring column occupied Batyrkala, forming a temporary base there. The greater part of the troops advanced on the 18th, a considerable number of the enemy's cavalry opposing. Nevertheless, the reconnaissance was made within 1,000 paces of Denzil Tepe and Geok Tepe. Plans were taken, and the troops returned to Izgan and Batyrkala the same evening, the Tekke infantry and cavalry making repeated attacks, sometimes hand to hand. At dawn next day a fresh attack on Batyrkala was repelled, and the troops arrived at Bami on the 22nd. The losses sustained altogether were three soldiers killed and eight wounded. The small loss is accounted for by the excellence of the artillery. General Scobeleff reports that about 10,000 Tekkes are concentrated at Geok Tepe, besides some 700 Merv Turkomans. A considerable amount of the Turkoman crops and stores was destroyed. Several Akhal Tekke and Merv chiefs were killed in the engagements of the 18th and 19th.

REFORM in the matter of honorary colonelcies appears not far distant. Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for War, replying to Mr. Trevelyan's question regarding the honorary colonelcy conferred on the Hon. James W. B. Macdonald, C. B., said:—"My reply to the question of my hon. friend must be generally in the affirmative. General James Macdonald has been appointed Colonel of a regiment with not £1,350, but £1,000 a year. He gains an income by his appointment £450 a year. He has not done military duty as a General; but being already in receipt of a good-service pension, and being a C. B., he is eligible by custom (there are no written rules) for the colonelcy of a regiment. I am not in favour of the present system of pay and pensions for general officers, and, as I recently stated to the House, I hope soon to take up the question with a view to making the colonelcies of regiments strictly honorary appointments."

SIR JAMES HANNEN delivered judgment on the 3rd inst. in a suit for divorce brought by Mr. Russell-Brooke Robertson, her Majesty's Consul-General at Yokohama, against his wife. The petitioner charged his wife with intemperance, violent conduct, and with having been guilty of adultery with Count Oscar Favagrossa, an Italian. Some time ago Mr. Robertson brought his wife to England and a separation took place, and subsequently Mrs. Robertson went to Milan, where she formed the acquaintance of the co-respondent. Mrs. Robertson, Count Favagrossa, and other witnesses denied that there had been any impropriety between the respondent and co-respondent, but Sir James Hannen considered the charge had been proved, and granted a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

THE *World* says:—Those who know General Burrows well give him credit for decided abilities, although capacity for war may not be one of them. He is a very clever and skilful artist, but is described as a thoughtful, somewhat dreamy person, possibly not quite the type of man to prove an effective leader of an army in the field. He is not in his first youth, having obtained his commission in 1844, which will make him now about fifty-two or three. Till this present Afghan business he never saw a shot fired. In early days he was colonel of a native infantry regiment, but for years he has had no experience whatever in handling troops; certainly not a mixed force of the three arms like that which has come to such deplorable grief in his hands.

A RETURN just issued by the Board of Trade gives a list of British ships wholly or partially laden with grain or other seeds which have been reported to the Board as having foundered, or been missing, between January 1, 1873, and May 16, 1880. In these seven years and a third, 274 ships with grain cargoes (including both steamships and sailing vessels), of a total tonnage of 147,452, were reported as foundered or missing, and 2,799 lives were lost in them. The loss was much greater in sailing vessels than in steamships, only 50 of the latter, costing 778 lives being lost, while as many as 224 of the former, costing 2,021 lives, either foundered or were missing.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

At their meeting yesterday, the Council considered a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner bringing to notice a resolution passed by the Council on the 1st idem, deferring the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's proposal for employing an establishment to make investigations on the subject of house connections and other matters connected with the Cammateepoora drainage. The Sanitary Commissioner in his letter remarked that the scheme contemplated by the Council is impracticable, and that the money spent thereon will be literally thrown away. He requested that Government would be pleased to urge the abandonment by the Municipality of measures so fatal to the success of the drainage scheme, and to point out to the Municipality that it would be a waste of money to try and do anything with the present drainage of Cammateepoora. Some discussion having taken place with respect to the merits of the proposals in question, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, whose remarks upon the scheme, as reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, were criticised by the Sanitary Commissioner, protested against the course which the Commissioner had adopted. A report to the Government ought not to have been framed on a mere newspaper report, and it would have been more courteous of the Sanitary Commissioner if he had made further enquiries in the right quarter. The Rao Saheb proposed and Dr. Cook seconded that the Chairman should draft a resolution on the subject, and lay it before the next meeting of the Corporation. The proposition was carried. Another subject upon which there was some discussion was upon sanction being asked to the transfer from the Health Department Budget (conveyance of infected persons and disinfection) of Rs. 17-8 being charges incurred by the police in removing and burying dead bodies found in the streets, public tanks, and wells during May and June, 1880, Government having directed that these charges should be borne by the Municipality who are, however, to be re-imbursed so far as the available assets of the deceases would admit. The Rao Saheb objected to the alteration on the ground that the Municipality would have to bear the expense of burying those who had no money whilst the Government would be the gainers in a case in which a deceased person had left money but no heirs. Beggars in the streets who appeared not to have a pice often had a considerable sum of money in their possession. The consideration of the subject was adjourned. Several other matters were brought forward, but we hold over a detailed report.

THE ROW AT GOOLBURGA.

THERE is a temple in Goolburga about 400 years old, the priest of which, a very old man, was venerated by the Hindus as a saint. This priest died a little more than a month ago, and as before his death he expressed a wish to be buried within the precincts of the temple, his wish was faithfully carried out by his disciples, notwithstanding the great objections raised by the Mahomedans of the town to his being buried in the temple compound, on the plea that at the yearly ceremonies a large concourse of people would congregate together, and the fame of the temple would be considerably increased. A bad feeling was thus created between the two communities, and the Mahomedans tried, on several occasions, to exhume the body of the priest, and fears were entertained that the peace would be disturbed. The matter was reported to the Government, and the Sudder Taluqdar and Taluqdar were ordered to bring about a reconciliation; but, as is usual, things were allowed to take their course until the 17th instant, when three or four thousands of the Mahomedans in open riot attacked the Hindus, demolished the temple, broke the idols and exhumed the body of the priest which they desecrated. The sacred cows were slaughtered and the blood thrown on the priest's remains and the idols, and the head of one of the cows placed where the principal idol stood. The place was in an uproar, and the Hindus panic-stricken. Telegrams were flashed by hundreds to the Resident, the Minister, the Co-Regent, and to the chief nobles and rajahs in the city, and it is said to the Viceroy and Governor of Bombay. Troops were immediately ordered down from here and two companies of the 3rd Infantry Nizam's Regular Troops left by train for Goolburga on Thursday night, and two troops of the 3rd Lancers have been ordered to proceed there at once from Muktul. The troops from Hyderabad were prepared to start on Wednesday night, but there was some hitch with the railway,—*Deccan Times.*

THE ASSAULT BY CAPTAIN FRENCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As I see my name and those of two other officers in print in your paper of the 19th inst., I shall feel obliged by your inserting the following statement, and would advise your correspondent in future to be more careful in his facts. His statement as to any native women having been insulted by mine or the other gentlemen's *ghoravallahs* is quite untrue, neither were they ever charged with so doing. The facts were that one *ghoravallah* (Lieutenant Ruper's) was beaten by the villagers on going in to the village to try and procure grass for his horses. I was fined Rs. 500 by that First Class Magistrate, Mr. Sinclair, for having assaulted the police patel! There not being a particle of evidence in support of this charge, on appeal to the superior court his decision was reversed and I was fined Rs. 50 for a common assault on some native unknown and which I never denied having committed.—I am, &c.

F. H. FRENCH,
Camp, Ahmedabad, Aug. 21. Captain R.A.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Missionary Conference meeting, Cowasjee Framjee Institute, 8 p. m.
Gymkhana Cricket Match, 2 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peishwa and Clan Alpine entered the dock yesterday.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd inst:—Hispania (s), from Kurrachee.
Yesterday:—Pachumba (s), Kurrachee; Royal Sovereign, Newport; Clan Alpine (s), London; Chinsura (s), Kurrachee; Nizam (s), Southampton; Clan Ronald (s), Sunderland.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Œnone, to Calcutta; Lyra, Mauritius; Malta (s), Rangoon; Calcutta (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Garibaldi	Schmuck.
Overture	Liebestraum	Muller.
Am Neckar am Rhein		Abt.
Waltz	Blaestlein in Winde	Faust.
Potpourri	English	Latta.
Quadrille	Franzoesische Motiven	Arabiano.
Waltzer Rondo		Gumbert.
Carabian	Nabuchodonosor	Verdi.
Waltz	Wein, Weib und Gesang	Strauss.
Galop	Rosa	Facius.

A NEW GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The prospectus of a new Indian gold mining company, to be called the Ripon Gold Mining Company, Limited, is about to be issued in Bombay. The company will have an influential board of directors. Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Co. are the originators of the scheme.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.—The fourth series of semi-annual missionary meetings in connection with this organization begins to-day. A missionary sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. M. Douglas, of Indore, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 8 p. m.

THE "OUR BOYS" COMPANY AT POONA.—We see by the Poona papers that the first appearance of this company before a Poona audience was highly successful. The performance was under the patronage of H. E. Sir James Fergusson and Lady Fergusson, and there was a large audience. A great deal of praise is lavished upon the *artistes* engaged.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Jummoo Bhow, a goldsmith, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee on three separate charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain quantities of gold of the collective value of Rs. 20, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MENDICANTS.—Rambai, a mendicant woman, about 60 years of age, was found lying on the Esplanade Cross Road on Monday last. She was removed by the Police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died two hours after admission.—Another old mendicant woman was also found lying in a dying state on the Bholeshwar Road on the same day. She expired on the way to hospital.

THE CARWAR COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors and shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 24, Apollo Street, in order to determine whether an offer which had been made to the liquidator now in Bombay, Mr. S. L. Macnaughten, for the purchase of the company's property and outstandings for Rs. 1,50,000 should be accepted or not. It was resolved to decline the offer, and to advertise a sale by public auction on the 30th prox. with a reserved bid of Rs. 1,60,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Municipal bhungy, named Beecher Kitlee, while engaged in his work at the B. B. and C. I. R. Company's office yesterday, suddenly had a fit of blood vomiting. He went out into the street, sat down, and immediately afterwards fell on his face and died. An inquest on the body was held, and it appeared deceased had been suffering for some time from a chest complaint, which culminated yesterday in the bursting of a blood vessel. A verdict was returned to the effect that deceased died from aneurism.

DISHONEST BOATMEN.—Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Mahomed and two others, boatmen attached to Messrs. Cooper and Company's landing barges, were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Ingram, before Mr C. P. Cooper, with fraudulent possession of property, consisting of bottles of rum, china plates, boxes of matches, bath bricks, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 20-14, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how they became possessed of the same, they were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1, being the tindal of the barge, was sentenced to three months, and the other two each to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHILD DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Warden Road on view of the body of Francis Henry Wilson, a boy about four years old, the son of Major Wilson, Superintendent of Police, Nassick. The boy was accidentally drowned on Monday evening in a tank, situated in the compound of Mr. Hoskins' bungalow at Breach Candy. Mrs. Wilson and her three children went to reside with Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins on the 21st instant. On Monday evening Mrs. Wilson, taking her eldest boy, went out for a drive with Mr. and Mrs. Hoskins, leaving their other children in charge of the servants. The servants immediately after took the children out for a walk, and while they were out the deceased was missed. A *pattamalia* named Jaffer Khan Mahomed Khan, in the service of Mr. Hoskins, who was sent to look for him, saw his cap floating in the tank in the compound of the house. The man at once jumped into the tank and found the body of the deceased at the bottom. Life was then apparently extinct, and all efforts to restore respiration without avail. The tank is about four feet square, and there is no protecting wall round it. It is used for watering the garden, and the depth of water in it was nearly 37 inches, or about the height of the deceased. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was returned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

MATCH for this afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock' Byculla Club *vs.* The Red.

Byculla Club.	*The Red.*
G. K. Remington.	T. H. Moore.
F. L. Steel.	C. Gray.
W. M. Tennent.	A. G. S. Harrison.
G. Herbert.	A. Manne.
W. Gaddum.	R. Stewart.
G. Davidson.	Kempthorne.
C. Young.	Powell.
G. W. Moir.	Dr. Holmes.
A. C. Walker.	W. F. Whitehead.
M. R. Wyer.	J. Stiven.
A. N. Other.	Rich.
	L. Edward.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES ATHLETIC SPORTS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, 27TH AND 28TH SEPT. 1880.

THE order of events will be as follows, and intending competitors are requested to send their names, regimental rank, and colours to the Honorary Treasurer, Colour Sergeant Macrae, Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., as early as possible:—

FIRST DAY.

1. 100 yards flat race *in heats.*
*2. Putting the shot, 16 lbs.
*3. 120 yards hurdle race *in heats*
4. High jump.
5. 100 yards flat race *for buglers.*
6. Half mile flat race.
7. 200 yards flat race *for native soldiers.*
8. 100 yards 3-legged race.
9. 1 mile walking race in full marching order. (Clothing:—*White uniform, helmet, rifle and sling, belt and bayonet, and pouch; no ammunition.*

SECOND DAY.

1. 100 yards flat race, *final.*
2. 200 yards flat race *for British soldiers and men-of-wars men.*
*3. 120 yards hurdle race, *final.*
4. Long jump.
*5. Quarter of mile flat race.
6. 100 yards egg and spoon race.
*7. 50 yards sack race.
8. 200 yards flat race (*handicap*).
9. "Tug of War" *for B. V. R. Companies.*

* These events are open to Members of any Indian R. V. Corps.

Entrance fees:—Soldiers' races, Buglers' Race, and "Tug of War" *free.* Sack, egg and spoon, and 3-legged races *four annas* each. Remainder, *eight annas* each.

Entries close 20th September 1880.

F. STOKES, Capt., 83rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT Capt.,
Honorary Secretaries.

N.B.—Volunteers joining the Corps now can compete at the Sports.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *vs.* CHUTTOORBHOY JAIRAM.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton for the plaintiffs, applied for a fortnight's postponement. The defendant, who had been served with a summons, did not appear. The judge thought that notice of the postponement should be given to the defendant. Mr. Starling said that, when a defendant had been served and did not appear on the day mentioned in the summons, the practice was to give him no notice of a postponement. The judge said the more reasonable course would be to give such notice; and his Lordship directed that the plaintiffs should give the notice. The case was postponed for a fortnight.

AMEERODDIN ABDUL LUTIFF *vs.* NASARALI ABDOOLA.

Mr. Vicajee applied for a postponement for six weeks, as the parties were negotiating a settlement. The case was postponed until the first short cause day after the October vacation.

A CASE UNDER THE DECCAN RELIEF AC

the continued good news received from the Prime Minister's family respecting his condition.

Dr. Clark drove to Mr. Gladstone's house at a quarter to nine on Thursday morning, and remained in the sick room some time. At the close of his visit the following bulletin was issued :—

"Aug. 5, 9-20, a.m.—Mr. Gladstone has passed an excellent night, and continues to make satisfactory although slow progress. "ANDREW CLARK."

Later bulletins announce that Mr. Gladstone continue to make satisfactory progress. On Thursday evening he was able to leave his bed, and rest for a brief period on a couch.

Throughout The Right Honorable gentleman's illness the utmost anxiety was everywhere manifested, and inquiries and messages of condolence were received from all parts of the country. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the other members of the Royal family sent messages of regret, and made frequent daily inquiries, and by her Majesty's command the medical bulletins were sent to Osborne as they were issued. The King of the Belgians also sent a telegram expressing sympathy, and representatives from all the foreign embassies called at Mr. Gladstone's residence and continued to make regular inquiries. All the members of the Ministry, and the members of the late Government, including Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote, have shown the same anxiety to be informed of the Premier's condition ; and a constant throng of distinguished personages of all parties and creeds either called or sent in their cards. By the public generally the greatest anxiety has been manifested on Mr. Gladstone's behalf, and the utmost eagerness to learn the contents of the medical bulletins, while throughout the country reference has been made to the Premier's illness, and in many instances resolutions of sympathy were passed. Mr. W. H. Smith, speaking on Saturday at a luncheon held in connection with the annual excursion of the members of the London and Westminster Working Men's Constitutional Association to the park of Sir Charles Mills, M.P., near Sevenoaks, said he had intended to go into the history of the session with some minuteness and care, but he should think it would be unbecoming in him to discuss the character, the conduct, or the actions of a statesman who was at that moment lying in peril on a sick bed. He was a great man whom England would be sorry to see pass away. Earl Stanhope, who spoke subsequently, said that all, to whatever political party they belonged, must feel great anxiety about Mr. Glandstone, for in the present state of affairs on the Continent his life was a most valuable one. Sir William Harcourt presided on Wednesday at a meeting at Derby held in connection with the Sunday School Centenary, and at the outset of his address there were calls for information as to the health of Mr. Gladstone. The Home Secretary said in reply that he left the Premier's residence at five o'clock, and, as far as human science could judge, he hoped they might say that the danger was past. The English nation had been watching by the sick bed of a man who had given a long life to its service, and who had nearly surrendered that life in his labours for their cause, and it would be a relief to know that there was such an improvement. Sir William added :—"Those who are the colleagues and the friends of Mr. Gladstone cannot hope to emulate his genius ; but at least they may endeavour to imitate his example in that unwavering devotion to the public service of which he is so memorable an instance ; and therefore it is not for us to complain of days of labour and of nights that bring no rest when we have before us the example of a man who has reached the age of three-score years and ten, and who yet exhibits no signs of flagging and is prepared to task himself beyond the powers of endurance of human nature." Abroad Mr. Gladstone's illness has been the subject of much sympathetic comment. At Rome the news is said-to have created a great sensation and all the Liberal papers contain expressions of an ardent hope for Mr. Gladstone's speedy recovery. The Lord Mayor announced that owing to Mr. Gladstone's illness the banquet at the Mansion House to her Majesty's Ministers which had been fixed for Saturday, Aug 7, would not be held on that day.

RECALL OF SIR BARTLE FRERE.

In the House of Lords, on Aug. 2nd., Lord Brabourne asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government has arrived at any conclusion in consequence of recent despatches received from the Cape.

The Earl of Kimberley :—Having received last week the despatches which we have been expecting on the subject of the failure of the resolution proposed by the Colonial Ministry, for a conference on the subject of confederation, I am able now to inform my noble friend of the decision at which her Majesty's Government have arrived respecting Sir Bartle Frere. There had never existed between Sir Bartle Frere and her Majesty's Government that harmony of opinion on many important questions in South Africa which could make it desirable in itself, or fair towards Sir Bartle Frere, that he should remain at the Cape, but for this reason : that he had been specially sent out to forward, and it appeared possible that it was in his power materially to forward, the policy to confederation. This special reason has now disappeared, certainly not in consequence of any failure of zeal or ability on the part of Sir Bartle Frere, but solely through the action of the Cape Parliament, in withholding its assent from even the initiatory step of holding a conference. Her Majesty's Government have, therefore, decided with regret that her Majesty should be advised to replace him by another governor. I have said that her Majesty's Government have arrived at that conclusion with regret, because while Sir Bartle Frere's views differ from ours on important questions connected with South Africa, we fully recognise his high personal qualities and distinguished services.

In the House of Commons, on the same date, the Marquis of Hartington said :—I will embrace this opportunity to make a short statement, in the unavoidable absence of my right hon. friend the First Lord of the Treasury. The unfortunate cause of that absence has been referred to by more than one hon. member, and it may be satisfactory to the House to know that since coming here this afternoon I have received the latest information respecting the health of the right hon. gentleman. The opinion of the doctors was taken at a quarter-past four o'clock, and it was to the effect that Mr. Gladstone was doing as well as could be expected, although the fever still continued. the bulletin being signed by Sir William Jenner and Dr. Andrew Clark. On Friday last the Prime Minister said that he would this evening state what course the Government proposed to take with regard to the motion of the hon. member for Carlisle (Sir W. Lawson) for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere, and it is at his earnest request that I now proceed to state what he would have stated on this occasion. The House will recollect that on July 5 the right hon. gentleman explained, in answer to the hon. member for Carlisle, that the Government had received with great concern intelligence showing that the scheme of the Cape Government for the promotion, of confederation in South Africa had been frustrated, adding, however, that, until the despatches had arrived, it would not be possible for her Majesty's Government to form a mature judgment on the circumstance. The despatches have now arrived, and have been considered by the Government, who have come to the conclusion that there has never existed between themselves and Sir Bartle Frere that harmony on the various and important questions connected with South Africa which alone would make it desirable that he should be retained at the Cape after the special reason for which he was sent out had ceased to exist. That special reason has now ceased to exist, certainly not in consequence of any want of zeal on the part of Sir Bartle Frere himself, but solely owing to the action of the Cape Parliament, which has declined to take even the initiatory step of authorising a conference for the purpose of discussing the question of confederation. The Government have, therefore, decided with regret that her Majesty should be advised to replace Sir Bartle Frere by another governor. (Ministerial cheers). The Government have, as I said, arrived at this conclusion with regret, because, although his views on some important questions have differed from their own, they fully recognise the high personal qualities of Sir Bartle Frere, and the distinguished services which he has rendered on many occasions. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho :—Will the Government give the House an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to the course which has been pursued with respect to Sir Bartle Frere ?

The Marquis of Hartington :—If the noble lord or any other member gives notice of motion on the subject the Government will consider what course they ought to adopt with regard to it.

Lord Elcho :—I beg to ask whether the papers to which the noble marquis alluded will be laid on the table of the House, as well as the despatch of the Government recalling Sir Bartle Frere.

The Marquis of Hartington :—I presume that the papers will be laid on the table. The despatch for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere has been communicated by telegraph.

Sir George Balfour :—I hope that, in fairness to Sir Bartle Frere and the country, the papers which were omitted on a former occasion will now be supplied.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY August, 3.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Orders in Council of the 2nd February, 1870, and 4th February, 1870, and 4th February, 1875 :—

Fleet Surgn William Hoggan has been placed on the Retired List from the 30th ultimo, with permission to assume the rank and title of a Retired Depy Inpr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet, from that date.

The undermentioned Gentlemen have been entered as Surgns in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 31st March 1880 :—Henry Garrard Jacob, William Manley Lory, and William Spencer Lightfoot.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, August 6.

2nd Life Guards, Captain Sir William Samuel M'Mahon, Bart, retires, from the Service, receving the value of his Commission. Dated 7th August, 1880.

Lieut Sir T C C Western, Bart, resigns his Commission.

13th Hussars, Capt Herbert H F Gifford has been placed on half pay.

21st Hussars, Second Lieut S C Blackett to be Lieut, vice W G C Wyndham, promoted.

Grenadier Guards, Lieut Col and Bt Col C N Sturt retires on half pay.

Lieut and Capt G A Percy to be Capt and Lieut Col, vice the Hon G F H Villiers, seconded for service as Military Attache at St Petersburg.

Lieut F C Ricardo to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Lord A M A Percy, who resigns that appointment.

Scots Guards, Lieut and Capt Sir W G Gordon-Cumming, Bart, to be Capt and Lieut Col, vice H H D Stracey, seconded for service on the Staff.

Brigade Depot, Lieut Col and Bt Col H E T Williams, from half pay, late 103th Foot, to be Lieut Col, vice Bt Col G N Boldero, promoted Major Genl.

2nd Foot, Lieut W G Collis to be Capt, vice A F F Adams, retired.

Second Lieut G T Pickard Cambridge to be Lieut, vice W G Collis.

4th Foot, Major and Bt Lieut-Col C P Stokes to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col E W Bray, CB, placed on half-pay.

Capt H C Borrett to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col C P Stokes, Lieut G G Taylor to be Capt, vice H C Borrett. Dated 23rd June, 1880.

Second Lieut T R Burke to be Lieut, vice G G Taylor.

40th Fo t, Capt H A Platt retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt M Dale retires from the Service receiving a gratuity.

11th Foot, Lieut L H Vidal has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

13th Foot, Lieut Ed W Clark to be Capt, vice R S Clarke, reconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

Second Lieut H Templer to be Lieut, vice E W Clark.

15 h Foot, Second Lieut P J H Aplin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

17th Foot, Lieut A W M'Kinstry, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice G D Carleton, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut (now Lieut) R A Cole has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut G J Younghusband to be Lieut, vice R A Code, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut P M Carpendle has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

19th Foot, Capt A E T Trotter retires from the Service receiving the value of his Commission.

21st Foot, Captain and Bt Major E T Bainbridge to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col A G Hasleriig, deceased.

Lieut A C Dunn to be Capt, vice Bt Major E T Bainbridge.

Second Lieut H H Smythe, to be Lieut, vice A C Dunn.

22nd Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut H Rose is post-dated to 2nd May, 1880.

23rd Foot, Capt H W Griffith is seconded for service on the Staff.

24th Foot, Major and Bt Lieut-Col W M Dunbar to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col R T Glyn, CB, retired on half-pay.

Capt H B Church retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Capt G Paton, C M G, to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col W M Dunbar.

Bt Lieut Col F Carrington, C M G, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice G Paton.

25th Foot, The promotion to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieut C T P Keene, dated 21st June, 1880, is cancelled.

Second Lieut C T P Keene to be Lieut, vice H H S Spoor, deceased.

Second Lieut J M Fleming to be Lieut, vice C C W Dandridge, promoted.

31st Foot, The retirement on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major, of Captain John T A Gardiner, dated 20th March, 1880, is cancelled.

37th Foot, Capt and Bt Major R Skinner retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

38th Foot, Second Lieut John F C Hamilton to be Lieut, vice A de V Smith, promoted.

Second Lieut C O Elers to be Lieut, vice J F C Hamilton, transferred to the 30th Foot.

Lieut W H M Bent, to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut A de V Smith, promoted.

41st Foot, Lieut E V Huyshe to be Capt, vice A H Lefroy, promoted Major on half-pay.

42nd Foot, Lieut G M Munro to be Capt vice A G Wauchope, seconded for service in a civil capacity in the Island of Cyprus.

43rd Foot, Second Lieut A H Dobbs has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

55th Foot, Gentleman C L H Cwird, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieut, vice H M Richards, promoted.

57th Foot, Lieut A A Garstin to be Capt, vice A A D Weigall, resigned on appointment to the Army Pay Department.

60th Foot, Lieut W H Hoibech to be Capt, vice C L C de Robeck, retired on a pension.

Second Lieut G C B Baker to be Lieut, vice C Hope, promoted.

62nd Foot, Lieut F C Beatson, to be Adjutant, vice Lieut J H Bowhill, promoted.

66th Foot, Lieut [now Capt] W J de la P Beresford-Peirse to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut A J Price, promoted.

68th Foot, The promotions to the rank of Capt of Lieut J C Hilliard, dated 7th January, 1880, and F G A Wiehe, dated 7th July, 1880, are cancelled.

Lieut J C Hilliard to be Capt, vice N B Stewart, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut F G A Wiehe to be Capt, vice J C nran, retired on a pension.

Lieut C W Darwin to be Capt, vice W Gordon, seconded for service as an Adjutant of Auxiliary Forces.

The transfer of Lieut W M Menzies from 106th Foot, dated 7th January, 1880, is cancelled.

Lieut W M Menzies, from 106th Foot, to be Lieut, vice H. Goad, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut C Hervey-Bathurst to be Lieut, vice F G A Wiehe, promoted.

72nd Foot, Lieut J Wallace to be Capt, vice J M. Tingcombe, retired on a pension.

73rd Foot, Lieut P J Melvill has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

75th Foot, Lieut R H Woodward to be Capt, vice G W V Cotton, retired on a pension.

77th Foot, Second Lieut G L H Cox, from the 82nd Foot, to be Second Lieut, vice W S Wood, promoted.

78th Foot, Lieut J H Ewart to be Capt, vice W F M Kirwan, retired on half-pay.

79th Foot, Lieut N G Chalmer to be Capt, vice Brevet-Major N Campbell retired on a pension.

The first Christian name of Second Lieut Grant is Iain, and not Tain, as hitherto stated.

80th Foot, Lieut John F C Hamilton from the 38th Foot to be Lieut, vice H H Harward, resigned.

88th Foot, Sergt-Major C Morrison to be Qr-mr, vice S Cousins transferred to the Roscommon Militia.

94th Foot, Lieut-Col S Maithus, C B, retires on a pension with the honorary rank of Col.

Lieut H F G Campion to be Capt, vice G R S Bowiby, deceased.

The appointment as Adjutant of Lieut H A C Harrison is antedated to 15th April 1879.

95th Foot, Major and Bt Lieut-Col J N Crealock, C B, to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col C F Parkinson, retired on a pension.

99th Foot, Second Lieut C F G Young has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

102nd Foot, Lieut J D Lysaght to be Capt, vice W H M'Caskill retired on half-pay.

105th Foot, Major Josiah Wilkinson to be Lieut-Col, vice Bt Col H J Bell, placed on half-pay.

Capt E D Way to be Major, vice J Wilkinson.

Lieutenant Arthur Wiggins to be Captain, vice E D Way.

Qrmr H Foster retires on half-pay with the honorary rank of Captain.

106th Foot, Major G C Girardot to be Lieut-Col, vice E L Robertson, retired on half-pay.

Capt C L Heathcote to be Major, vice G C Girardot.

The promotions to the rank of Lieut of Second Lieuts H Thomas, dated 13th Nov 1879, W M Menzies, from 68th Foot dated 13th Nov 1879, R B Barker, dated 17th Nov 1879, and W J Murphy, dated 7th January, 1880, are cancelled.

Second Lieut and Adjutant H Thomas to be Lieut.

Second Lieut W M Menzies, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieut, in succession to Lieut J C Hilliard, 68th Foot, promoted.

Second Lieut R B Barker to be Lieut, vice J C E P Jervis, promoted.

Second Lieut W J Murphy to be Lieut, vice W M Menzies transferred to the 68th Foot.

107th Foot, Capt M M'Neill Rind to be Major, vice F S Goad, retired on half-pay.

Lieut F H Thorndike to be Capt, vice M M'N Rind.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut-Col and Bt Col G Clerk retires on half-pay.

Capt W Grant Clerk, retires on a pension, with the honorary rank of Major.

Lieut H F G Forbes to be Capt, vice Brevet Lieut-Col C W Robinson, seconded for service on the Staff.

Second Lieut J R D M'Grigor to be Lieut, vice H F G Forbes.

Staff, Major-General R P Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, to be Inspector-General of Artillery at Head Quarters, vice Lieut General A T Phillpotts, Royal Artillery, who vacates that appointment.

Col C G Arbuthnot, C B, Royal Artillery, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery at Head-Quarters, vice Major General R P Radcliffe, Royal Artillery.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col G P Prevost halfpay, late 23rd Foot, to be Asst Adjutant and Qrmr General Home District, in succession to Major and Bt Col J Peel halfpay, late Depot Battalion, who vacates that post on promotion to the rank of Major General.

Army Pay Department Paymaster and Honorary Major H C Ryder from halfpay to be Paymaster

Capt R S Riddell from the 70th Foot having resigned his Combatant Commission to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Capt in the Army, dated 9th March 1880, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 21st June, 1880.

Medical Department, Depy Surg General W A, Mackinnon, C B, to be Surgeon General, vice C A Gordon, MD, CB, granted retired pay.

Temporary Surg-General J A Woolfryes, M D, C B, C M G, to be Surg-General, vice E Gilborne, granted retired pay.

Brigade Surg John O'Neal to be Depy Surg General, vice W A Mackinnon, C B, promoted.

Brigade Surg T W Fox, M B, to be Depy Surg General, vice John Andrew Woolfryes, M D, C B, C M G, promoted.

Surgeon Major R Webb to be Brigade Surg, vice J L Jameson, promoted.

Surg Major J V T Malcolm, M D, retires on temporary half-pay.

Surg-Maor J Thompson resigns his Commission.

Army Hospital Corps, Lieut of Orderlies H Mellors is dismissed from H M's Service.

Staff Sergeant John Strange to be Lieut of Orderlies, vice D. Whiteley, placed on temporary half-pay.

Chaplains' Department, The Rev A S Norfolk to be Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class. Dated 18th Feb. 1879, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

Army Schools, Sub-Inspector W Savage has been placed on retired pay.

Half-pay, Capt John T A Gardiner, from the 31st Foot, to be Major.

Capt C H Bolleau, from the 61st Foot, to be Major.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col D R Barnes, halfpay, Unattached, late Depy Adjt and Qrmr-General, Cape of Good Hope, to be Col.

Qrmr S Cousins, Roscommon Militia, to have the temporary rank of Qrmr in the Army, whilst serving in the Militia.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 30th June, 1880, of General Lord G A F Paget, K C B, Colonel of the 4th Hussars :—

Lieut-General Sir E H Greathead, K C B, Col of the 10th Foot, to be General.

Major-General C H Morris, C B, to be Lieut-General.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col G N Boldero, from a Brigade Depot, to be Major-General.

Major Edwin John Oldfield, 5th Foot, to be Lieut Col.

Capt C A Denny, 10th Foot, to be Major.

The following further promotions to take place in succession to Major-General J H Stewart, Royal Marine Light Infantry, deceased :—

Major A E Fyler, 50th Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain St J Bally, 43th Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th July, 1880, of Major-General T Raikes, C B :—

Bt Col J Peel, from Major, half-pay, Depot Battalion Asst Adjutant and Qrmr General, Home District, to be Majo General.

Major F B Sandwith, 10th Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Captain J H Tulloch, 23rd Foot, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place, in succession to Lieut General H Nott, Madras Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List on 14th July, 1880 :—

Major-General G A Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieut-General.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col C M Barrow, C B, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major General.

Major F L H Lyon, half-pay, Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Col.

Capt the Hon R A J Talbot, 1st Life Guards, to be Major.

The following promotions to take place in succession to Lieut General T Stock, Bombay Staff Corps, placed upon the Retired List, on 21st July, 1880 :—

Major-General C C oke, Madras Staff Corps, to be Lieut-General.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col D Boyd, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Major-General.

Major H C Vibart, 9th Foot, to be Lieut-Col.

Capt G Baker, 67th Foot, to be Major.

Memoranda.

Major J T A Gardiner, half-pay, late 31st Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

Major C H Bolleau, half-pay, late 61st Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1880.

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON AFGHAN QUESTION.

(*Globe*, Aug. 6.)

A REPORT was spread yesterday in London to the effect that Kabul was about to be evacuated by the British troops now within its walls. Very few were disposed, however, to give any credit to a rumour which seemed to argue such utter folly on the part of the English military authorities. We are still most unwilling to believe that any such absurd and ruinous plan has really been adopted; and we trust that this news, which assumes a more definite shape to-day, may turn out to be founded upon some strange mistake. The *Daily News'* correspondent state as a positive fact that, when the Kandahar force is gone, the remaining soldiers will all be ordered off for India within about a week, and adds, as a sort of corroboration for the statement, the fact that the heavy battery was leaving on the same day when his message was despatched. Should the measure thus announced be taken, it is hardly necessary to point out what a serious danger and what a severe humiliation will have been carefully provided for our troops. Kabul, as long as it is occupied by an English force, remains the natural and proper base of operations for General Roberts in his attack on the enemy. We all hope, and confidently expect, that he will inflict a crushing defeat upon Ayub Khan, and effect without much loss the object he has in view. But it requires no expert in military science to know that even with the most just expectations of victory, it is contrary to all rules to abandon the stronghold upon which a general would have to fall back with his forces in the event of any mishap. If Kabul were in the hands of a strong and friendly potentate, the mistake would not be so obvious or so regretable. But Abdul Rahman, if he is friendly, is certainly not strong; and it would be absurd to count upon him as an ally upon whose protection General Roberts' army can rely with safety if it had to retire. The political aspect of the matter is as deplorable as the military; for the population both of Afghanistan and India will look upon the evacuation of Kabul as a simple sign of fear and confession of weakness; and thus a double injury will be inflicted upon a prestige which has already suffered so much of late.

(*Times*, Aug. 6.)

WE are by no means sure that the expedition of General Roberts is a wise movement either from a strategical or a political point of view. To give us weight in Northern Afghanistan and to secure our communications every man of Sir Donald Stewart's army is needed. To march on Ghazni, in order to disperse the malcontents who have made that town their headquarters, might be desirable. Such a movement would involve little risk if performed by, say, five or six thousand good troops, for Ghazni is but 93 miles from Kabul, a distance generally accomplished in nine marches. An expedition from Kabul to Ghazni and back could be accomplished in three weeks, and it would not be difficult to keep open the communications. The march from Kabul to Kandahar would occupy nearly five weeks and the column would have to cut off all connexion with Kabul; it would, indeed, be quite in the air. It might possibly happen that the force would be required, after the relief of Kandahar, to return to Kabul. It would, however, be so distant that it could not be brought back to reinforce Sir Donald Stewart in time to deal with any pressing and sudden emergency. Of course, the place of Sir Frederick Roberts's division might be filled up by pushing on additional troops from Peshawur; but any reinforcements sent into Afghanistan should be assigned rather to General Phayre's division, and should enter the theatre of war by the Bolan Pass. It is inconceivable that General Phayre will not be able to start from Quetta in ten days from the present moment—indeed, our information is to the effect that he will march about the 14th—and the march to Kandahar would occupy about a fortnight. Before the end of the month, therefore, General Phayre will have relieved General Primrose, whereas Sir Frederick Roberts cannot be expected to reach Kandahar before the 9th of September. On the latter date also a column detached by General Phayre would reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai. This column would be anticipated by nine days by Sir Frederick Roberts's division. Unless, therefore, Khelat-i-Ghilzai is in a very critical conditfon, there is no reason for sending Sir Frederick Roberts to its relief, and there are many good arguments against such a measure. There is really no reason for supposing that the garrisons of Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai will be unable to hold out for another six weeks, if necessary. If they cannot, they are very inferior to their predecessors on the same theatre of war 40 years ago. Of course, we assume that ordinary foresight has been shown in laying in a good stock of provisions.

Times, July 31.

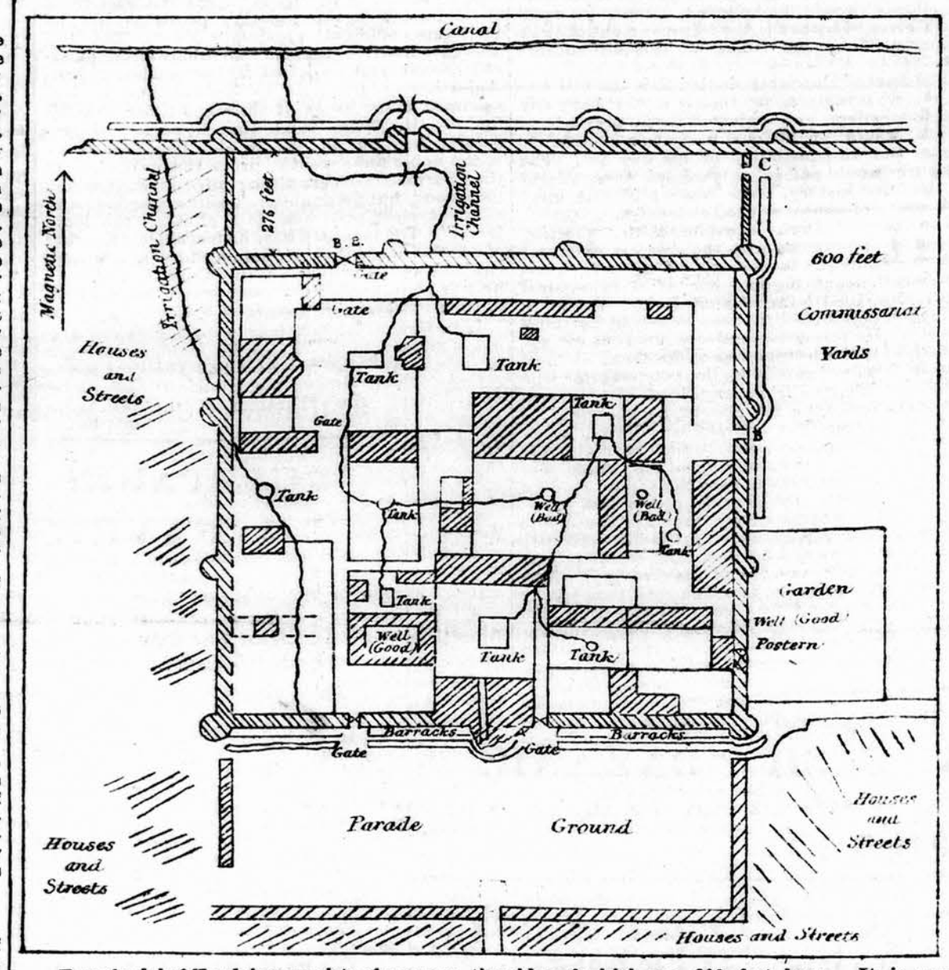
UNFORTUNATE as General Burrow's defeat has been, we must not suffer ourselves to think too much of it in itself or in its possible consequences. Our Afghan policy ought to be unaffected by it in its main lines. What we thought desirable before we think desirable still. Delay there may be, and further effort there must be, but the final result will be unchanged. We have learned long ago that Afghanistan is beyond the range of our dominion. We must not now be tempted to think otherwise. We shall hear, of course, that annexation, whole or partial, is the one safe method of dealing with the country, and that our retreat, at whatever time, will be more certain than ever to be set down by the Afghans to fear. Our immediate retreat is, of course, not to be thought of just now. Our military supremacy must be reasserted first, and it may possibly cost us another campaign before this will have been done thoroughly. But reasserted it will be, and we shall then stand once more at the point at which we can choose our own policy and can defy all misinterpretation of it. What the Afghans may think of us is not a matter about which we need greatly concern ourselves. It would be a miserable thing to be afraid of being thought afraid. If the Afghans choose to imagine that we leave their country because we cannot maintain ourselves in it, they are welcome to the notion. That they find their cities left standing, and not destroyed to the very foundations, they may impute, if they please, to the weakness rather than to the magnanimity of their conquerors. Our one concern in Afghanistan has been to make sure of the safety of India. We have waged war not in the barbarous fashion which would have been most impressive to the Afghans and least troublesome to ourselves. We have felt bound to conduct ourselves as a civilised Power, even in our dealings with uncivilised foes. Our moderation has not been understood, but we shall not, therefore, deem it the less necessary to continue to practise it.

It has been for the sake of India that we have taken in hand a distant task which has been a drain upon our resources and has left us so much the less able to assert ourselves with effect in any other quarter. We may say with truth that whatever happens in almost any part of the Old World it is to its effect on India that our thoughts soon turn. If Russia moves either in Europe or in Asia, we conclude at once that India must be her objective point. If our troops suffer disaster anywhere, we calculate at once what the effect will be upon the impressible Indian mind. India and the communications with India are the key to so large a part of our foreign policy that it would be no great exaggeration to say that they explain the whole of it. If England has annexed India, it is scarcely less true that India has annexed England. What sufficient advantage, it must be asked, do we receive from India in return? The advantages we confer are obvious enough; but so, too, are the sacrifices we make in conferring them. The time has surely come for us to realize our position in India, and to see how far it reallly demands from us all that we have been content to give for it. If we take into account all that we have done and all that we have held ourselves ready to do, all the attention we have bestowed and all the alarmist rumours with which we have disquieted ourselves, the list will be no trifling one. We do not doubt for one moment that India is well worth holding; we think only that we ought to hold the country on some other terms than those to which we have hitherto submitted. The resources of India, properly employed, ought to be more nearly sufficient for her own wants than they have been. Some help she must always receive from us, but less may surely be enough. She is an important part of our empire, but she is not the whole, and perhaps not the most important part, although by far the most exacting.

Standard, August 4.

THE statement made by Lord Granville in the House of Lords last night, that "a powerful force of all arms, under General Roberts, has been ordered to march on Kandahar," will be received with general satisfaction, as showing that Government has at last made up its mind to adopt the most effectual plan for the speedy restoration of our authority in Southern Afghanistan. The regiments forming the Kabul division are well seasoned, and accustomed to the Afghan mode of fighting. They are also inspired with all the confidence of victory, and, having successfully stemmed its fury, the charge of the Ghazi has lost most of its terrors. The proportion of English regiments there is also above the average, and the native troops consist of Goorkhas, Sikhs, and Punjabis, the *élite* of the Indian army. With confidence in themselves, and well led in the field, this force would be capable of overcoming a much more formidable opponent than the army of Ayub Khan will, when skilfully met, in all probability prove to be. It is certain to be well provided with

THE CITADEL OF KANDAHAR.



THE citadel of Kandahar consists of a square, the sides of which are 800 feet long. It is surrounded by a mud wall 20 feet high, and of an average thickness of 16 feet, flanked by large bastions at each corner, and (except on the south face) by two intermediate bastions on each side. The south face, which fronts the city, contains what we may call the keep, consisting of a masonry structure of great strength, which projects so as to form a six-sided bastion in its centre. This bastion originally constituted the main entrance to the fort, which ran as shown by the dotted lines in the plan, and is rather a source of weakness than of strength, as, in consequence of the barracks which lie along the outside of the wall, no flanking fire can be brought to bear on its base, and the old passage still exists, though blocked by a thin partition wall, there being a door in the corner at A.

The wall of the fort is surrounded by a parapet originally 1ft. high and about 2ft. thick, loopholed throughout; but this parapet has fallen into great disrepair, and in some places has altogether ceased to exist. The walls on the east and west faces are in a very ruinous state; on the latter, near the south corner, they are reduced to a mere shell in consequence of the encroachments made by the houses built at their base. In this particular place the upper portion of the wall has fallen down, and is not more than from 12ft. to 15ft. high, and too narrow at the top to admit of transit.

On the east face the flanking bastions are in a very ruinous condition, and the wall can be easily scaled in several places. All possible precautions will, of course, by this time have been taken for the repairing and strengthening of these weak points.

The entrances to the citadel are at present six in number. Two of them, viz., those marked B B, wese made by us; that at B has no gates. The remaining entrances were in use before our occupation and are furnished with gates. Their flanking defences were, however, very weak. There is a small arched opening at B which can be easily bricked up. The citadel is connected with the main wall of the city by two partition walls, 20ft. high and about 8ft. thick; in one of these we have made a gap at C. It would be a question whether in case of seige it would not be better to destroy these walls and confine defence to the citadel proper.

The difficulty of water supply is most serious. There are very few wells inside the citadel, and of these all but one were condemned as unwholesome and closed. There is also one outside the citadel, in the garden on the east face, close to the postern gate, which might be of use. Most of the seraie, or squares, contain large cemented tanks, holding a considerable quantity of water, but which, unless the water is constantly replenished, quickly become filthy and lose much from leakage, &c. The water in these tanks is all supplied from the canal, and can be cut off outside the city without the slightest difficulty.

The interior of the citadel consists of a series of squares or courtyards, formerly the palaces and gardens of the sons and nephews of one Goondul Khan, who was Governor of Kandahar about 1820. In consequence of the furious faction fights which took place between the cousins after his death, Dost Mahomed turned them all out, and the buildings, many of which are exceedingly beautiful, were allowed to fall into decay, such as could only occur under Mussulman rule. They have been repaired by us and used as barracks, officers' quarters, &c. They are mostly provided with "tykhanas," or underground chambers, but are by no means strongly built. The surroundings are as follows:—On the north side a large open space, enclosed by the city wall and the partition walls already mentioned. On the west side a dense mass of flat-roofed houses and narrow alleys, among which stands the tomb of Ahmed Shah, a high domed building, which is within musket shot, and commands some portions of the citadel. On the south lies a large open square, enclosed on all four sides by domed barracks utilized by us as hospitals and sepoys' lines; it is surrounded by streets and buildings. On the east there is a series of large enclosures used by us as commissariat yards. These extend for about 600 feet from the wall of the citadel, and are commanded by the neighbouring houses. The citadel stands in the centre of the north side of the city, and though it commands the ground immediately surrounding itself, yet would be totally ineffective to prevent the loot of the whole of the rest of the city.

artillery, in which arm General Burrows was so weak; and, as our Native Cavalry has seldom proved a match for the Afghan Horse, the hope may be indulged that one, if not two regiments of British Cavalry will be spared for a service in which they be would have great opportunities both of rendering useful assistance and also of distinguishing themselves. Daring one of the most important engagements of the old war, when our infantry were completely successful in driving back the Afghans, although our cavalry had been routed, General Nott lamented that he had not under his orders a regiment of Dragoons. The Afghans then escaped defeat, but, by remembering the lesson now, we may possibly avert similar miscarriages during our contest with Ayub. Another and scarcely less pressing reason in favour of this step is furnished by the precarious position in which it is believed our garrison at Khelat-i-Ghilzai stands. The question of the relief of this place and of the dispersion of the hostile Ghilzais has become of scarcely less importance than that of Kandahar, and this object can alone be effected from the side of Kabul.

Daily News, Aug. 4.

THE military causes of the recent disaster will no doubt be sifted to the bottom by military authority. If it be true, as now seems probable, that General Burrows, at the time of his terrible defeat, was acting upon the offensive, his conduct is the more inexplicable. The whole of that conduct, from the mutiny of the Wali's troops to the final catastrophe, awaits inquiry, as it demands explanation. What were General Burrow's qualifications for so important a command, and why General Primrose selected him for it are also questions to which answers must before long be given. No Government can of course be fairly held answerable for temporary or local defects in strategy or management. But the condition of Afghanistan in general, and of Candahar in particular, was a matter on which Lord Lytton and his real, if not his official, advisers undertook to know more than their predecessors. One of the cardinal points in the creed of the forward school was the English leanings, we might almost say the Anglo-mania, of Kandahar. These prophets cannot complain if their confident predictions are now contrasted with the facts of the case.

The gravest feature in the present stage of the Afghan Question appears to us to be our ignorance of the people with whom we are dealing. Happy will it for England when we are enabled to look back on Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty as an evil dream and to return to the older, wiser, nobler policy which he has for the time so completely interrupted.

Pall Mall Gazette, July 31.

ONE matter, anyhow, of the highest importance is certain. The English army is teaching the Afghans the art of war, the value of breechloaders, and the use of rifled artillery. Napoleon found a Europe trained to antiquated maxims and practices of war; he defeated army after army till a school of generals arose who had learned through defeat to become victorious. Then at last the master fell under the blows of his pupils. It is not impossible that we may be gradually teaching the warlike tribes how to resist the might of civilised armies. When the odds are five to one in men and six to one in guns against us; when the gunners turn out to be well taught, and many of the infantry are armed with breechloaders which they know how to use, the question may well arise whether we are not strengthening the Afghan nation without rendering it friendly. Its independence is guaranteed by the determination of the people to keep it, and by the valueless nature of the territory, which is of no use to any one but the Afghans themselves.

Perhaps the most preposterous idea which has been broached by foreign critics about the defeat of General Burrows is that Ayub Khan was emboldened to make his attack by the determination of the new Government in England to withdraw from Afghanistan. Such an idea positively bristles with absurdities. The late Government before they left office announced their intention of withdrawing from Kabul, and of keeping a garrison in Kandhar to support a ruler of their choice. The present Government have not up to this moment announced any intention of departing in these respects from the policy of their predecessors. Those who try to use the Afghan disaster as a stick with which to beat Mr. Gladstone and his Administration ignore all this, and forget further that Ayub set out from Herat long before he could possibly have known that Mr. Gladstone was to be in office by the time he reached Kandahar—unless he was a better judge of the feeling of the country in England than some of Mr. Gladstone's present critics.

The situation, as we have said, is grave enough to need no exaggeration. A hundred questions are being asked, to which those who put them only half expect reassuring answers. The quality of the native troops now serving in Afghanistan; the difficulty, or rather the impossibility, of recruiting in India; the conduct of our own men, about which curious and unpleasant things are said; the effective strength and the value of the reinforcements which are to be despatched from home—all these things are the subject of comment quite the quite reverse of cheerful among those who know most of the truth of such matters. That we shall overcome the military difficulties of the situation nobody doubts. But there are other difficulties in abundance, behind them and deeper than them. Meanwhile, certain remarks in the *Times* this morning are a symptom that some of those who have hitherto lent themselves to the most extravagant views about India, its value, its security, and the rest of it, are being slowly brought round by events to a more sane and rational estimate of the conditions on which that terrible dependency holds her Imperial mistress.

Morning Advertiser, Aug. 4.

THE questions yesterday in everyone's mouth were, did General Burrows and his staff and the rest of the mounted officers leave the beaten army and bring news of the defeat to Kandahar? Was there a panic and a rout, under the influence of which discipline disappeared, and everyone looked to his own safety; or did General Burrows before leaving his beaten and demoralised army as certain that they were in security, and had nothing more to fear from the enemy's attack? These questions are answered by Colonel St. John's dispatch. It is tolerably clear that the British army was the assailant, that the Afghans held their own firmly, that the infantry regiments delivered an attack which, in the face of the powerful artillery of the Afghans, utterly failed, and that then, when the Afghans in their turn took the initiative, the Bombay regiments gave way, involving the 66th in the disorder, and to use an unpleasant Americanism, "skedaddled." It is probable there were not many of the 66th to join in this operation. The regiment which left 400 of its bravest soldiers on the field of battle will not be associated in the dishonour, if dishonour there be. Colonel St. John bears testimony to the gallantry with which the commander endeavoured to rally his broken infantry. But it was unavailing exhaustion completed the work which panic began and with the exception of a stand in some enclosures, no attempt at resistance was made. Nothing can mitigate the crushing announcement that the enemy pursued the beaten army to within ten miles of Kandahar. It remains to be asked what our Intelligence Department is worth, and why General Burrows was in ignorance of the strength of the enemy's artillery, which was perfectly well known at Kandahar. We do not dispute the necessity of giving battle although we fear that contempt for the enemy—that bane of the British army—will prove to have been the principal cause of the disaster. * * * *

There can be, and there need be, no fear of the result. The reinforcements that the Indian Government, with laudable expedition, are pushing forward will amply suffice to restore our supremacy in South Afghanistan. But it is to be hoped that this time we shall not scotch the snake, but kill it, and that we shall not take off our armour until the last pretence of hostility to British supremacy has been extirpated.

Spectator.

MEN reap what they have sown. The British have undertaken no enterprise in Asia so unjustifiable as the second invasion of Afghanistan, and have suffered in none so much loss or such deep humiliation. We described the country a fortnight since as a morass, from which the Government must extricate itself; but we ought rather to have called it a quicksand, from which extrication might prove impossible. Every step the nation takes to escape seems to land its feet in a yet more tenacious sand. The first rush was no sooner over and a semblance of peace secured by the extorted Treaty of Gundamuck, than the murder of the Resident compelled us to commence a second and far more extensive campaign. That was no sooner terminated, after a terrible expenditure both of money and lives, and a new Native Government acknowledged, and a withdrawal into India arranged, than a frightful disaster once more renders it imperative not only to stand fast, but to increase the already large army which is exhausting the resources of India in an admittedly sterile effort. Not a man can quit Afghanistan until Ayub Khan's army has been scattered, and it will be well if we have not Afghanistan to reconquer, in a campaign to which all that we have preceded it will seem like trifles. It is easy to exaggerate, but it is useless to conceal the seriousness of the situation. The Afghans, for the first time in their history have defeated us, not after a capitulation or by treachery, but in the field.

Scotsman, July 31.

THE disaster that has befallen us in Afghanistan makes it necessary that the difficulties of Indian finance should at once be faced. Had we been able, as the Government wished, speedily to withdraw our troops from the territory they should never have occupied, it might have been possible to delay action with respect to the deficit of nine millions that Lord Lytton left behind him. That deficiency would of course have had to be provided for, sooner or later. but it might have been allowed to stand over until the full amount of the war expenditure had been ascertained, and the question as to the best mode of dealing with it fully considered. Now, however, delay is hardly possible. The new outbreak of hostilities, whatever may be its results, must entail a large additional outlay and the brunt of that will fall, in the first place, upon the Indian civil treasuries. These are the banks, as it were of the Government, where their cash balance is stored, and it is out of them that the money required to move and supply the troops will have to be drawn. But owing to the blunder in the war estimates of the past three years, the balances in the treasuries have already been unduly curtailed. So low have they fallen, that it has been found necessary to reduce the weekly drawings made upon them by the Home Government; and it is evident, therefore, that if they are now to be exposed to a fresh drain, some means of replenishing them must be found. Possibly the easiest way of maintaining them at an adequate figure would be to curtail still further the drafts of the Home Government; and this would be attended with the incidental advantage that, by limiting the amount of the Indian Council bills, the loss by exchange which arises in remitting the home charges would be reduced; and as in all probability the whole of this new expenditure will fall in the end upon the Imperial Exchequer, it is perhaps best that it should be taken out of that at once. But, as it happens, the home Treasury is as little prepared to meet the extraordinary demand as are the treasuries of India. Thanks to Sir Stafford Northcote, there is no surplus out of which additional expenditure can be defrayed. On the contrary, Mr. Gladstone found, when he assumed office, a small deficit; since then, such budding financiers as Lord G. Hamilton have attempted to increase the deficiency by opposing the addition of a penny to the Income-tax by which Mr. Gladstone proposes to cover it. Happily that attempt failed most signally, and Mr. Gladstone has now aranged for a small excess of income. No provision, however, has yet been made for the uncovered Afghan expenses, and if the Indian Government is to be relieved from the obligation of remitting money to pay its home charges, it will apparently be necessary to borrow it here. Thus the question of the apportionment and payment of the war expenditure is raised in a most peremptory way, and it is to be expected that when Lord Hartington brings forward the Indian Budget next week, he will state not only what contribution is to be made to the expenditure by

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this country, but also how it is propo ed that the money should be raised.

Glasgow News.

THE continual drains of troops from Afghanistan and the want of moral support which our army had from the Government at home must have brought about some such disaster sooner or later; but that this calamity came when it did must be attributed to the astounding want of generalship which sent many miles from its base a force less than 3,000 strong to confront an enemy suspected to be little short of 20,000 men, and which then allowed the force to be entrapped into an ambuscade. But before apportioning the blame we must know who sent the 3,000 men on their fatal mission, and who ought to have prevented them from being sent.

Liverpool and Southport Daily News.

ENGLISH people, as a whole, cannot be expected to master the Afghan problem in all its details. They will not, however, be far wrong if they get this idea clearly into their heads, viz, that when we have succoured General Primrose the sooner we leave the country the better for every one concerned. We are glad to see that no where is there now a cry for awful vegeance such as was uttered last year when Sir Louis Cavagnari was murdered. The present sober sentiment of the country we interpret as favouring a more reasonable settlement of the difficulties which have arisen form the search for a scientific frontier than some time ago could have been hoped for.

South Wales Daily News.

WE believe that the people have begun to feel that they have brought this mischief upon their own heads, that the Government which represented or misrepresented them entered upon a career of folly and crime of which we have not yet seen the end, and that now nothing could be more unseemly or unjust than to imprecate vengeance on the heads of those whose only fault is that of bravely defending their own.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY ON THE DISASTER.

THE Clothworkers' Company gave a banquet on Wednesday evening at their hall, Mincing-lane, at which Sir Garnet Wolseley, in responding for the Army, referred to the disaster in Afghanistan. He said:—

Our countrymen in India had been so long accustomed to fight with small numbers against great odds, and that with such frequent success, that the news which had so recently reached England had been received with astonishment and horror, so that it had become difficult to understand how such a disaster could have overtaken us. But, though we could not at present judge the extent of the disaster which had befallen us, it behoved us to be generous in our judgment. For the moment we should endeavour to plant ourselves in the position of the men who found themselves so suddenly placed in so critical a position, and who had to think of what would be said in England with reference to their conduct, though in the face of superior forces. A man in such a position who had to direct affairs was to be pitied. He might feel that he was too weak to fight, and yet it might be a difficult thing to have the moral courage to retreat. Whatever subsequent tidings might bring us, so far as we knew at present, a valuable body of British infantry had been destroyed. He could not help saying, as a soldier and as a British officer, that, melancholy in one sense as the satisfaction might be, still it was a sort of satisfaction that when the soldiers of the gallant 66th were killed their officers perished with them. No doubt when the particular of the action became known some one would have to be blamed for it. His experience of war led him to the belief that if the best troops in the world were placed in a false position nothing could be expected from them. If he recurred to past times, when disaster had overtaken the British arms, he found that the fault was not so much referable to the British soldiers who were engaged as to the fact of their being placed in a false position.

Sir Garnet added that he knew that in his own profession it had been said that their present system of organization was at fault. There had never been a greater calumny cast upon a body of men. The soldier who served her Majesty to-day was as good a man as the man who entered the service twenty-five years ago; but owing to the heavy drains upon the army, they were obliged to enlist a larger number of young men than when he first joined the service.

LETTER FROM COLONEL MALLESON.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,—If, instead of pursuing a policy of half-measures, the British Government had two years ago boldly announced its intention of claiming the inheritance of the Moguls and carrying the borders of the Indian Empire to the Oxus, such a misfortune as that which has recently occurred in Afghanistan would have been impossible. The Afghan robbers would long since have been driven back to their native mountains, and the indigenous inhabitants of the cities, freed from their yoke, would have rivalled the Candharis in their efforts to show by deeds their gratitude to their deliverer.

More than that, when we conquered the Punjaub in 1849 we at once enlisted in our service the brave men who had fought so strenuously against us. The result has been most happy. The Sikh element is the most important fighting element in our army, the Goorkhas alone excepted. Had we boldly declared our intention to annex Afghanistan and the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush to the Oxus, and had we then, imitating our Punjab policy, at once raised regiments from the inhabitants of the country, we should by this time have had ready to our hand a fighting power the value of which it would be difficult to over estimate.

It is whispered now on all sides that the great difficulty in holding Afghanistan arises from the impossibility of obtaining soldiers from our old recruiting grounds—the Punjab and Oude. I shall not here enter into the question how this drying-up of the recruiting grounds has come about, though it would be easy to demonstrate it. The question rather is how to remedy the evil. I have shown that if we had taken the old boundaries of the Mogul Empire the evil would not have existed. I may add with confidence that it is not too late to remedy that mistake, and with the remedy to cure the evil,

The late successful march of Ayub Khan has demonstrated the foresight of those who declared that Herat was the gate of India. Ayub Khan's invasion was only possible because he marched along a route with his flanks covered by sandy deserts on the one side, by mountains on the other. Had we taken Herat, as I urged, eight and nine months ago, when Ayub Khan and the Heratis were engaged in a deadly struggle, and when, as I said, the latter implored our assistance, we should have been safe from all aggression. Joining the Heratis, we should have annihilated Ayub Khan and his followers.

It is not too late now. If anything would be likely to bring on another Mutiny, an uprising of the native Princes, it would be a precipitous retreat from Afghanistan. A bold move forward, on the other hand, would free us from the Afghan chiefs and plant us firmly in the country which is the outlying bulwark of the Indian Empire.—Your obedient servant,

G. B. MALLESON, Colonel.

27, West Cromwell-road, July 31.

THE BOMBAY ARMY.

To the Editor of the "Standard."

SIR,—Will you let a "Qeen's" officer who has served in the Bombay Army break a lance for his old comrades?

I know all the native regiments of General Burrows' force, except Jacob's Rifles. The 3d Light Cavalry I myself saw break a Persian square at Kooshab, and it was a rare sight. But they and the 1st Bombay Grenadiers are exceptionally high-caste corps, Oude men in great part, and in no way typical of the Bombay Sepoy.

The Scinde Horse and Jacob's Rifles are confessedly frontier men, not recruited in the Presidency.

The Sapper company come nearest, having many representatives of the little swarthy ugly Mahratta-man of the Bombay Army. But these, too, are of a lower caste than the ordinary Bombay sepoy, and their number was too few to give a just criterion.

The odds—and the guns, a well served artillery"—were six to one. Let those who assail the reputation of these sepoys remember this! Few native troops could, in my opinion, have stood against such odds.

I will quote, in conclusion, an old Bombay rhyme of the Mutiny days:—

"You mak talk, if you please,
Of the big Bengalees,
And they've certainly plenty to say.
But for doing their work,
Without grumble or shirk,
Give me the black boys of Bombay."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Aug* 5. A FIELD OFFICER.

KHELAT-I-GHILZAI.

THE fears generally expressed about the garrison of Khelat-i-Ghilzai seem to us unfounded. If they have sufficient provisions there is little ground for alarm, for the present garrison is stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of Infantry and 43 European Artillerymen, entered the fort. Shortly after his arrival, some 300 sepoys of the 43d Bengal Native Infantry were added, making the garrigon nearly 1,000 strong. The fortifications of the place had been little more than commenced when Captain Craigie entered it; iddeed, along some hundred yards there was neither ditch nor parapet. Captain Craigie set his men to work, and soon the fort became fairly defensible. There was wheat, but no mills, and animal food was scarce. Mills were, however, constructed after many failures, and when the neighbouring villagers, under pressure from the insurgent chiefs, left off bringing in food, sorties were made to carry off sheep. Every sort of hardship, the worst being extreme cold, was borne with the most admirable cheerfulness by all ranks. Though obliged to be always on the watch against surprise, only a little desultory fighting took place till the spring, when some Ghilzai chiefs took up a position close to the fortress, drawing gradually nearer, and daily increasing the strength of their force. Towards the middle of May the besiegers began to construct trenches all round the place, working at them only during the night. By the 20th the circuit was completed and the nearest works were within 250 yards of the *enceinte*. They were loopholed and very judiciously constructed and arranged. On the 24th of May the garrison saw through their telescopes that some of the enemy were practising escalading at a distant fort. This intelligence put Captain Craigie on his guard, and he made every preparation to receive the assult which he saw was imminent. Sure enough, in the intense darknest preceding the dawn of the 21st of May the enemy attacked in dense masses, and having, by means of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, strove gallantly to get over the parapet or through the embrasures. Sword in hand, they continued the struggle for nearly half an hour, at the end of which time day broke, and the enemy, accepting their failure, retired, carrying off many of their dead and wounded. They left, however, 104 corpses close to the *enceinte*, and a few days later it was ascertained that they had lost in killed and mortally wounded 400 men. The number of the assailants was about 6,000. On the 29th of May Colonel Wymer arrived with a brigade to carry off the little garrison who had so stoutly held their post for nearly seven months. As a reward for their gallantry, the 3d Shah's Infantry was brought on to the strength of the Bengal Army with the designation of "The Regiment of Khelat-i-Ghilzai." Every officer and man who took part in the defence above briefly described received a silver medal, bearing a mural crown, with the superscription of "Khelat-i-Ghilzai," and on the reverse the word "Invicta, 1842." With such glorious memories to stimulate it, we cannot suppose that the garrison of 1880 will resist less sturdily than its predecessor of 1842.—*Times.*

THE IRISH DISTURBANCE BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords, on August 2, presented a crowded and more than usually brilliant appearance. On but very few occasions within living memory has the Peeresses' Gallery been more largely attended. When all their benches were completely filled, the wives and daughters of Peers were contented to stand in the open doorways. Prince and Princess Christian and the Duke and Duchess of Teck were in the Royal Gallery. The Duke of Chambridge was the only one of the Royal Dukes in the House itself; but all the leading members of both the great parties in the State who are also Peers were present, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Peterborough were among the occupants of the Episcopal benches. Lord Lansdowne, who recently resigned his place in the Ministry, sat behind Lord Spencer. Lord Derby was on the first seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side. Round the foot of the Throne stood a large number of Privy Councillors and the sons of Peers. The spaces outside the bar were densely thronged by members of the House of Commons and ladies, the galleries set apart for those hon. gentlemen being also inconveniently crowded, and such had been the rush to the Strangers' Gallery that the rigid efforts of the police became necessary in order to prevent those who were furnished with Peers' orders and could not find room in it from blocking up the staircase in the hope of obtaining an entrance at some later period of the evening.

Earl Granville, in moving the second reading of the Compensation for Disturbance bill, gave statistics showing the extensive increase of evictions in Ireland since the year 1877 and of the number of constabulary necessary to carry them out to protect the process-servers. He was of opinion that the bill would remove one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to law and order which existed in Ireland. It was necessary that the Government should have the power of stepping in between the angry disputants and preventing the adoption of unnecessarily harsh measures. He denied that the principle of the bill was novel or that it was in any way one of confiscation. He begged the noble lords opposite to consider the results which would ensue if the bill were defeated. On the other hand, the measure, if passed, would give the Government a firmer footing in Ireland and help them in enforcing the law, it would improve the condition of the tenant and would not damage that of the landlord. Its rejection would put a weapon in the hands of agitators of the extreme party.

Lord Grey, who had been seated on the cross benches, went to the table, and, standing on the Opposition side, delivered a lengthened address in opposition to the bill. In the earlier part of his speech the noble earl kept his head turned to the Opposition benches, a circumstance which afforded Lord Granville an opportunity of making a telling hit, which was received with general laughter. "Turn this way—they are converted," said he in the mildest tones; upon which Lord Grey, facing round, continued his observations, which throughout were strongly denunciatory of the measure. He held that its effect would be large and serious; that practically it would suspend the payment of rent over a large part of Ireland, and drive capital from that country. He held that such legislation was not kindness to the Irish peasants, because it was preserving them in their present condition of misery and degradation by artificial means. He comdemned the bill as having in every respect tendencies precisely in the opposite direction to those which ought to be put in operation, and he concluded by moving that it be read a second time that day three months.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was of opinion that the bill would strike a blow against public security and confidence which years of legislation would be powerless to counteract. It would confer class privileges with a minimum of relief, and set at variance the different grades of society. Landlords would, he believed, decline to avail themselves of loans for the improvement of their property if the provisions of this bill became law.

The Earl of Dunraven denied that the bill was right in principle, or that it would have any beneficial effect, and objected to the proposition which would enable one party to a contract to evade the responsibility of his own act. The measure would enfore a tyranny unparalleled in modern history, and was a premium upon dishonesty of a most wicked character.

The Earl of Derby considered the question should be approached with the greatest calmnes and impartiality. It was not yet a party question, but it might become one of class against class, and he protested against the spirit in which the measure had been received in both Houses. He could not entirely approve of the principles of the bill, and he considered it hard that the landlord should be the only creditor who should be debarred from any right of recovery. The operation of the bill should, he thought, be confined within the narrowest limits, as it would be difficult to revert to the normal state of legislation. His opinion upon the whole was that it would be better to pass the second reading and to modify its provisions in committee.

The Marquis of Salisbury taunted the noble earl who had last spoken with the inconsistency of his arguments and his decision to vote for the bill. His speech was one of the strongest which had been made against it. The bill took away from the landlord the means of meeting his liabilities without relieving him from the obligation of doing so. If a public emergency existed the burden of removing it should be placed upon the community at large and not upon a class.

The Earl of Kimberly said the possible results of the bill had been greatly exaggerated, and he denied that it would abolish the payment of rent. He entreated their lordships to look at both sides of the question, and to consider what might be the consequence if the bill were rejected.

On the motion of Earl Cairns the debate was adjourned, and their lordships rose at five minutes to 12.

On August 3rd, the House was again largely attended, and "the strangers," including the peeresses and the members of the House of Commons, mustered in unusually large numbers.

Earl Cairns resumed the debate on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. In a speech extending over two hours and 50 minutes he pointed out his objections to the measure, and contended that there was no precedent for the proposed interference with existing contracts, and that it put the landlord at a disadvantage in this sense, that while he would be bound by the decision of the county court, the tenant would be still as free as ever. He contended, moreover, that the bill would violate the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Land Act of 1870, which he had recommended to Parliament on the special ground that henceforward Irishmen would be absolutely responsible for every contract into which they might enter, and that they would not be able to escape the obligation to pay any rent, reasonable or unreasonable. He also reminded their lordships that if the principle were once established in Ireland, that a failure of crops justified the suspension of the payment of rent, it would be impossible to resist demands on similar grounds from other portions of the United Kingdom. He denied that there was any justification for the measure on the plea that it was required for the preservation of peace, as the Government had asserted that the ordinary law was sufficient for the purpose. Nothing in his opinion would justify such violent legislation except a great national emergency, and in that case provision should be made to compensate those whose property was interfered with.

The Lord Chancellor, in criticising the speeches in opposition to the measure, explained that no rights of the landlords would be taken away, though the execution of evictions would be temporarily suspended. It was, he thought, by an unwritten law of equity that men's hearts and consciences should be moved in dealing with such questions as the present. He condemned the exaggerated arguments used by the Opposition as characterised rather by panic than by common sense, and warned their lordships that if the bill were rejected it might become the duty of the Government to bring forward measures for the preservation of law and order in Ireland of a very different nature, the responsibility of which would not rest upon her Majesty's Ministers.

Lord Cranbrook contended that the effect of the measure would be not to put a stop to agitation, but to carry out the objects of the Land league by evicting the landlords. He next pointed out as a fatal objection to the bill that it would give the sanction of law to the terrorism which had been brought to bear to prevent the payment of rents. It could not, he thought, be for the benefit of struggling tenants that they should be kept in possession of holdings on which they could not gain a living. The county court judge had no knowledge of agriculture, and he would as soon submit a question as to land matters to a court-martial as to a lawyer. Statistics showed that in the workhouses in Ireland a very small proportion of the able-bodied population received relief, and not a single case had been brought forward of a landlord having demanded exorbitant rent. He asked what would become of the agricultural labourers if the landlords were impoverished, and he besought their lordships to give a check to agitation, and to prove that a power existed which would not fear to do justice to the landlords, by rejecting the bill.

The Duke of Argyll felt the necessity of moderation of language in dealing with a subject which partook of the nature of an edged tool. He denied that the Government intended to supplant the Land Act of 1870 or to set up any principle applicable to permanent legislation, as the bill was framed merely as a temporary expedient and to meet extraordinary and exceptional circumstances. Out of some 550,000 holdings in Ireland no less than 300,000 were of the value of £8 only, the tenants of which were liable to eviction, and in the West of Ireland a state of distress existed without parallel in England or Scotland, or even in any part of Europe, while the bad harvests of three succeeding years entailed a loss of over £10,000,000 on the tenantry. It was, he held, of the highest importance that some compensation should be given to the unfortunate sufferers for wholesale evictions at the hands of their landlords. Many suggestions had been made during the course of the debate for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of Ireland, but he felt that the proper source of relief was from the capital of the landlords.

The Earl of Beaconsfield objected to the present measure as throwing a burden on a patient class, and because it delegated to a public functionary the power of fixing the rents of the country. No precedent could be shown for legislation of this nature, and he wished to know the cause of its being brought forward. That cause, he believed, was to be found in the fear of the Government, that if it were not passed they would have to meet a state of civil war in Ireland. He would rather accept the responsibility of dealing with such a contingency than sacrifice the principles of equity and justice; but he thought it inconsistent on the part of the Government to raise the scare of a civil war when they had so lately, in the Queen's speech, expressed the opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law were sufficient to maintain order. The bill was calculated to inflame the minds of an excitable people and to defeat its ostensible object. Agitation was not new to Ireland, and it had assumed many forms at different times; but it had usually been found that a period of prosperity had put an end to it. The arguments of the noble duke went to prove the existence of the distress which should be alleviated, to which he agreed, but he doubted whether the best way to effect that end was to "plunder the landlords." The measure was, he feared, but the first of a series of needless proposals which would alter the tone and character of the Constitution, and he was persuaded the country would be grateful to their lordships if they were boldly to reject it.

Lord Granville, in briefly replying, said that out of respect to the House he thought it right to state that the Government had resolved not to refuse any amendment in committee which would not destroy the character of the bill. He closed by saying he could not pretend that a great responsibility would not rest with the House if they threw out the bill.

On a division there appeared:—Contents, 51; Non-contents, 282; majority, 231. The bill was accordingly rejected, and the announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheers.

Their lordships adjourned at 25 minutes to two.

REFORM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A preliminary meeting of metropolitan Liberals was held on August 5th at 20, Regent street, for the purpose of considering what action should be taken in consequence of the habitual obstruction of important measures of reform by the House of Lords, and the rejection of the Irish Compensation for Disturbance Bill. The chair was taken by Mr. Andrew Dunn. Letters were read from Liberals in various parts of the country promising co-operation; amongst others from Mr. R. Leader, president of the Sheffield Liberal Association, and Mr. C. J. Thomas, president of the Bristol Liberal Association. Mr. Walter Wren, late M. P. for Wallingford, wrote:—"The sooner we get rid of hereditary peers the better. They have never (except perhaps once or twice) done anything but mischief, and never will." Professor E. S. Beesly wrote: "I shall be willing to join any well considered movement against the House of Lords. The opportunity is the most favourable that has arisen for half a century." Mr. James Beal spoke of the decision of the House of Lords on the Compensation for Disturbance Bill as a purely selfish vote by a joint-stock company of landlords, who had never contributed to our national greatness, which had been reared in defiance of them. The time had come to create a Senate and abolish the power of hereditary ignorance. Mr. Hawkins moved "That the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance (Ireland) Bill in the House of Lords by a majority of 231, mainly composed of peers whose attention to their Parliamentary duties is confined to occasions when, in pursuit of the selfish interests of their class, they are found obstructing or impairing important and pressing measures of reform, is another illustration of the incompatibility of an hereditary assembly with the principle of free representative government, and raises a question which demands the serious consideration of the people." Mr. Levy seconded the motion, which was carried. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for holding a representative meeting of all the Liberal associations in the country at an early day for the purpose of taking steps to carry out the resolutions passed at the meeting.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has given notice in the House of Commons that on going into Committee of Supply he will move, "That it is no longer just or expedient that all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland, should be at mercy of a body consisting of legislators hereditary and irresponsible."

THE DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO IRELAND.

THE Government resolved at a Cabinet Council on Aug. 4th to despatch immediately a large body of troops to Ireland, in view of possible disturbances taking place in that country. An order was received on Aug. 5th at Government House, Devonport, to the effect that the Royal Marine Corps should be held in readiness to proceed to Ireland on the 10th inst., should it be found necessary to send it thither. At Chatham sudden orders were received the same day to the effect that the authorities had decided to send a Battalion of Marines to Ireland of eight hundred rank and file, to be drawn from the three divisions, the contingent to be supplied by the Chatham division, consisting of eleven officers and 364 men. Colonel Maskery was to go in command of the Chatham party, which was ordered to embark at Chatham on Saturday in the troopships Humber and Wye, for conveyance to Cork harbour. Orders were sent from Chatham for the withdrawal of the detachments of Marines doing duty at Gravesend, Tilbury, Sheerness, and other stations, from which the contingents were to be selected.

In the House of Commons, on Aug. 6th, Mr. O'C. Power asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was true, as stated in the morning papers, that the Government had determined to send additional troops to Ireland; and also whether it was true, as stated in the same journals, that the Government feared a rising in Ireland in consequence of the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the Compensation for Disturbance Bill.

Mr. Forster.—I have seen the statement referred to, and I beg to say that any statement that the Government fear a rising in Ireland is entirely without foundation (cheers.) I regret to say, how ever, that there have been many cases of outrages on individuals in Mayo and in parts of Connaught, and in consequence of the feeling of insecurity in those districts, in order to give confidence to the well-disposed as well as to afford a sense of security, it has been thought necessary to order a small detachment of troops to be quartered in those localities.

Mr. O'C. Power asked whether it was the intention of the Government to employ any military in carrying out evictions, or whether the work in cases where the Government might deem it necessary to enforce the law would be left entirely in the hands of the Royal Irish constabulary.

Mr. Forster.—I hope and expect that the aid of the military will not be wanted for any purpose. I do not expect that it will be employed to assist in any eviction. If it were so, I would exceedingly regret the necessity of adopting such a course, but the ground upon which we thought it necessary to quarter this small detachment is not on account of special resistance to eviction, but on account of outrages committed on individuals, and of the danger in which individuals seemed to be, and the consequent sense of insecurity arising from that state of things. Our object is to give confidence to the well-disposed, and I may say to discourage those who are ill-disposed.

THE BRITISH MERCHANTS AND THE INDIAN MAIL SERVICE.

A DEPUTATION from London, Manchester, Liverpool, and many other cities, and representing mercantile houses, had an interview, on Aug. 5th, with the Marquess of Hartington, at the India Office, to present a memorial on the subject of the Indian Mail Service. Among the deputation were Messrs. Hugh Mason, M. P., Armitage, M. P., Slagg, M. P., Magniac, M. P., H. Lee, M. P., Frank Henderson, M. P., Mathison, Horace Farquhar, Forbes, Henry Coke (Liverpool), Sir Arthur Blyth (Agent General, South Australia), &c.

Mr. Armitage, M. P., having introduced the Deputation, the following memorial was read:—"Six months' experience of the working of the Indian mails under the new time tables has afforded abundant proof that the objections to the arrangement which at the outset were expressed regarding it were well founded. The arrival of the mail on Thursday does not allow proper and sufficient time for letters to be replied to by the next return mail. This is found to be the case even in London, where the outward mail closes on Friday. In other commercial cities of the United Kingdom the inconvenience is still greater, as in those places the mail arrives either after or just before the close of the outward mail. As the period for arranging the new time table for the year 1881 is approaching, we, the undersigned merchants and bankers trading with the East, would respectfully and earnestly request your Lordship to restore the system which was in force previously, whereby the arrival of the mail in London took place in the early part of each week. The change from that to the present plan, although due entirely to the decision of the Government of India, has not, we believe, proved acceptable even in India; whilst in this country it has had the effect of almost completely destroying the advantages of the accelerated service which the Government made such strenuous efforts to secure under the new mail service" Here follow the signatures of about 150 of the largest mercantile and banking firms in the kingdom.

Mr. Magniac, M. P., said that London houses preferred to have the arrival of the mail in London on Monday; but as an alternative they would accept the departure from Bombay on Tuesday, which would involve departure from Calcutta on Saturday, arriving in England on the Sunday in the best season of the year, the Sunday arrival admitting of letters going to the country, which would be very convenient to the country, because they would receive their letters on Monday in ample time for communication and reply for the following Friday's depearture.

Mr. Armitstead, Mr. Frank Henderson, M.P., Mr. Henry Coke, Mr. Slagg, M. P., and Sir Arthur Blyth severally addressed the Secretary for India, and they complained that under the present arrangments the arrival of the mail was on the Thursday, just as they were compelled to finish all intending outward-bound correspondence, and when there was not time to catch the next day's post, whereby the greatest delay ensued, and inconvenience was suffered by the mercantile world.

The Marquess of Hartington.—I presume I may understand that the commercial community of this country who are interested in the mail service are unanimous on the point. Of course there will be differences of opinion on other points, but I take it that I may consider that the community in England, Scotland and Ireland are unanimous in their wish that there should be some change (hear, hear) I can only say that I have given great attention to all you have said on this subject, and it appears to me that you make out a very strong case calling for the attention of this Department. As far as my limited experience goes, its does not appear to me that the present arrangement is a very satisfactory one (hear, hear), for even in London the time between the arrival and departure of mails is very short, and it is almost impossible at the same time to change the important mails such as those carrying despatches within a limited time The attention, however, of the Government of India has been already called to the point by a despatch sent in April, which contained a memorial on the subject from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. But I need not say that I will at once take steps to send out for the consideration of the Government of India, who must be consulted of course on the subject, the very strong expression of opinion contained in the memorials which we have received and I will also add the expression of opinion of this influential deputation. There is already, in fact, a despatch prepared, and under the consideration of the Indian Council, which I hope will go to morrow, in which they have urgently called the attention of the Viceroy to the point. In sending out the memorials I propose to inform him that, in our opinion it appears essential that the mails which used to arrive in London early in the week should be as soon as possible once more resorted to. Of course, the dates of departure will have to be fixed with reference to the rates of speed, and with due regard to the conditions of the present contract, and with as little inconvenience to the general community as possible. I need not discuss how the change will be effected, because it must be arrived at with proper consideration of all parties' interests. Of course, the Government of India, who suggested the present arrangement, must be consulted before any change can be adopted, and I presume it will be necessary for us to consult the Post Office, from which I do not imagine that there will be any obstacle expected. It seems to me that the Indian community may perhaps reasonably object to uncertain dates of departure, which would be necessary if we were to attempt to secure a fixed day of arrival. I do not understand that any of you enforce very strongly a fixed day of arrival so long as the main object is secured of effecting the arrival on one of the early days of the week (hear, hear). I will not lose a moment's time in placing this matter under the consideration of the Government of India and impressing upon them to give me their opinion with the least possible delay; and I trust it may be in our power to meet what appears to be the unanimous wish of the commercial community of the country.

Mr. Magniac said he understood that the P. and O. Company would require four months to bring their steamers into working order to effect the change proposed, so that as there would be that delay the Government might send out by telegraph to India their instructions.

The Marquess of Hartington:—We can hardly make a proposal by telegraph; but we may be able to make use of the telegraph to convey the opinion of the Government at home to that of India. I have asked Mr. Horace Waterfield, Secretary of the Financial Department, to be present to take notes of all the points urged by the Deputation; and everything that has been said shall be laid before the Government of India.

The Deputation thanked the noble Marquess for his courteous reception, and retired.

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